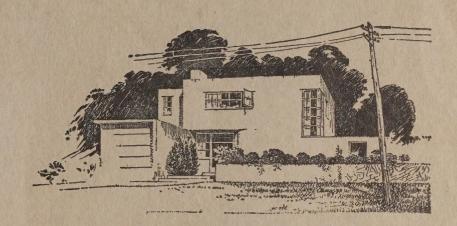




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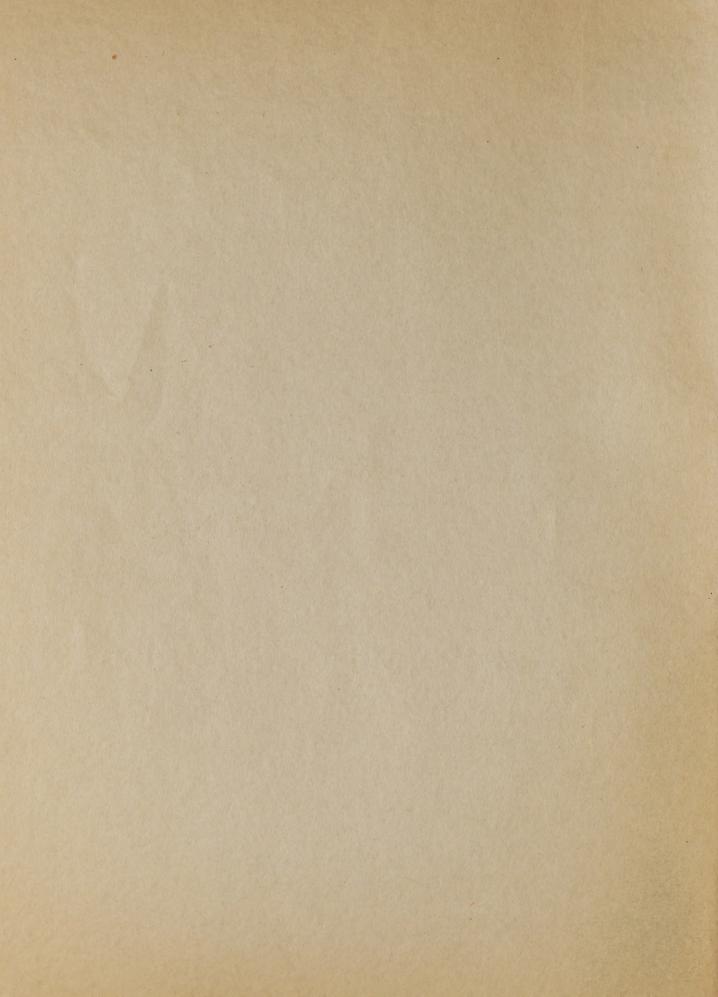
DOMINION HOVSING ACT



Architectural Competition Low-Cost House Designs

Published by authority of Hon. C. A. Dunning, M.P.,
Minister of Finance

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CAI FN -36D53

Dominion Housing Act...



Architectural Competition

LOW-COST HOUSE DESIGNS

Architectural Competition Low-Cost House Designs

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HE Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition, open to architects in Canada, was held for the purpose of securing designs for low-cost houses. The program required that each house should have at least three bedrooms and that the total volume of the house should not exceed 17,000 cubic feet. The house was to be designed for the home of the average Canadian family and was to conform with the Dominion Housing Act Minimum Standards of Construction.

On the following pages are shown:—

- 1. The Minimum Standards of Construction approved by the Minister of Finance for houses eligible to be financed under the Dominion Housing Act.
- 2. The Judges' Report on the designs submitted in the recent Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition.
- 3. Comments on a number of the designs submitted.
- 4. Reproductions of sixty-five of the designs submitted in the competition, including the prize winning designs and a selection of other meritorious designs, illustrating the various types of houses suitable for construction in the different sections of the country.

Each design shows the floor plans and a perspective view or elevation of the exterior of the house; also a plot plan and a calculation of the cubic contents of the house.

DOMINION HOUSING ACT, 1935

MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION

Under Section 4, subsection (2) (a), Dominion Housing Act, 1935, the following Minimum Standards of Construction have been approved by the Minister of Finance for houses eligible to be financed under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935.

General Conditions

- 1. All parts of buildings shall be designed and constructed to support safely their own weight and that portion of the live loads which they may carry. All buildings shall be adequately braced to resist lateral forces.
- 2. Exterior walls shall be set upon concrete or masonry foundations, either piers or continuous walls, extending to firm bearing surfaces below the frost line for the locality. Footings shall be of proper area to assure uniform distribution of loading and to prevent excessive or unequal settlement of the building.
- 3. Floor construction resting directly on the ground shall be of concrete constructed to prevent the entrance of moisture. Adequate drainage shall be provided for all basement floors.
- 4. When no basement is provided, and wood or metal joists, beams or girders are used, the space between the ground and the floor system shall be adequately ventilated and sufficient space shall be provided for access for inspection and repairs.
- 5. Exterior walls and roofs, together with all openings exposed to the weather, shall be constructed to prevent moisture from penetrating the building. Flashing and caulking shall be provided where necessary.
- 6. All exterior surfaces, which are subject to corrosion or damage from the weather, shall be adequately protected by painting or other treatment which will assure reasonable durability.

Definitions

- (a) A "single family house" means a complete self-contained dwelling not attached to or forming part of any other house.
- (b) A "two family house" means two complete self-contained dwellings attached to each other, side by side, or one above the other.

- (c) An "apartment house" means more than two self-contained dwellings or houses under the same roof.
- (d) A "habitable room" means a room used for living, sleeping, eating, or food preparation.
- (e) A "non-habitable room" means a room not used for living, sleeping, eating, or food preparation.
- (f) "Ordinary construction" means walls, floors, roof, partitions, etc., of masonry, veneer, frame, or any other type of non-fireproof construction.
- (g) "Fire-resisting construction" means floors, walls, roof, etc., constructed with recognized slow burning or fire-resisting materials. In apartment houses the partitions enclosing public stair halls and corridors shall be of brick or tile at least 6" thick.
- (h) "Fireproof construction" means walls, floors, roof, partitions, etc., constructed of non-combustible materials. It is not intended to prohibit wood window frames and sash or other ordinary construction within each apartment, provided each apartment is enclosed by fireproof division walls and all openings in the division walls are protected with fireproof doors.

Lot Coverage

A single family house or a two family house must not cover more than 33% of the area of an inside lot and not more than 40% of the area of a corner lot. An apartment house must not cover more than 60% of the area of an inside lot and not more than 75% of the area of a corner lot.

Yards

All habitable rooms must have at least one exposure with a window or windows having a total area of at least 10% of the floor area of the room opening on a street frontage or a side or rear yard of which the width is not less than one-fifth of the overall length of the wall in which the openings occur and in no case less than 6'0''.

In the case of non-habitable rooms in which there are openings through a side wall the minimum width of the side yard adjoining shall be 3' 0". In the case of party walls or of walls in which no openings occur the wall may be built to the lot line.

Where a public lane or right-of-way exists between two adjoining properties the centre line of such lane or right-of-way may be considered as the property line in determining the exposure and side yard.

Courts

Courts that light and ventilate habitable rooms shall not be enclosed on more than three sides and shall open into the yard or public space. The width of such courts shall be not less than 12' 0" and the width shall be increased by

two feet for each additional storey above the second. No court shall be deeper than four times its width. Courts that light and ventilate non-habitable rooms may be of a minimum width of six feet and the width shall be increased by one foot for each additional storey above the second and may be enclosed on all four sides provided access for air is provided at the ground level by an unrestricted opening having at least one-tenth of the area of the court.

Shafts for Inside Bathrooms

Only where the local building code particularly allows will a bathroom or toilet be permitted to be lighted or ventilated from a shaft, and the shaft must extend from the basement floor level to a point 2' 0" above the roof. The shaft may extend only to the first floor level, provided it rests on a reinforced concrete slab supported on steel or masonry. The walls of this shaft must be of masonry at least 8" thick, and all openings into this shaft must be of metal frame and sash and glazed with wire glass.

The shaft must be at least 3' $0'' \times 3' 0''$, and must be increased by 3 sq. ft. in area for each floor above the second.

Access to this shaft shall be provided at the lowest level in order that it can be kept clean.

The floor of this shaft must be of cement, properly sloped to a floor drain of ample size.

Room Sizes

Living Room.—Minimum area 150 sq. ft. Minimum width 11' 0".

Dining Room.—Not necessary, but if no separate dining room is provided living room or kitchen, whichever it is proposed to use as a dining room, must be increased by an area of at least 30 sq. ft.

Kitchen.—(If a separate room) Minimum area 50 sq. ft.

Kitchenette and Dinette Combined.—Minimum area 80 sq. ft.

Bedroom.—(At least 1 bedroom) Minimum area 120 sq. ft.

Other Bedrooms.—Minimum area 80 sq. ft.
Minimum width 7' 6".

Clothes Closet.—All bedrooms must have a clothes closet with a minimum area of 4 sq. ft.

Ceiling Heights.—First and second floor 8' 0" clear height. Where sloping ceilings occur at least 50% of the floor area must have 8' 0" height and the balance of the minimum floor area must have a height of at least 5' 0". Basement ceiling height in general to be 6' 6" clear of all beams, pipes, etc.

Window Exposure

Every room must have an outside exposure with a window or windows containing a glass area of at least 10 per cent of the floor area of the room. 50 per cent of the required glass area must be hinged or sliding to permit opening to the outside, except as follows:—

- (a) Bathrooms and toilets, outside window openings may be omitted if a system of ventilation is used that will automatically change the air without requiring to be controlled by the occupant.
- (b) Kitchen, when joined and a part of a dining room no direct window is necessary, provided there is no separation between the dining room and kitchen, except a beam in the ceiling and cabinets not over 4' 0" high, provided that the area of the dining room window is large enough to meet the requirements of a room containing the combined floor area of both dining room and kitchen.
- (c) A breakfast alcove or pantry containing not more than 30 sq. ft. of floor area if properly ventilated is not required to have outside window exposure.

Construction

A single family house, a two family house, or an apartment house, three storeys or under, may be of ordinary construction except that in the case of an apartment house the public stair halls, corridors, and boiler room shall be of fire-resisting construction.

All apartment houses four storeys and over shall be of fireproof construction.

Stairs

A single family house, a two family house, or an apartment house having not more than twenty-five habitable rooms above the first floor will be required to have one stairway extending from the ground floor to the top floor.

All apartment houses having more than twenty-five habitable rooms above the first floor shall have two separate stairways extending from the ground floor to the top floor.

All stairs shall have treads not less than 9'' and the rise shall be not more than 8''.

Garage

When the garage is attached to the house or forms part of the house it shall be separated from the house by a masonry wall at least 8" thick. Any openings from garage to house shall be protected by a metal clad fire door.

Garage in basement or under any portion of the house shall have a ceiling composed of a reinforced concrete slab at least 4" thick, or if a wood ceiling it must have two separate applications of metal lath and plaster or other fire-resisting materials with an air space between. Garage must be ventilated direct to the outside.

* * * * *

Subject to the minimum standards hereinbefore set out, materials, equipment, and methods of construction in general use in any locality are acceptable for houses eligible to be financed under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, in that locality, provided their durability and suitability for their intended purpose have been demonstrated by experience. Acceptance of materials, equipment, and methods of construction not in general use may be authorized by the Minister of Finance on the basis of such investigation and tests as may be necessary to determine their durability and suitability.

These standards are not intended to interfere with existing building codes and Provincial Regulations, except where the building codes or Provincial Regulations require standards inferior to those called for herein.

The Minister of Finance has also caused to be issued Memorandum Specifications covering materials and methods of construction required or recommended.



JUDGES' REPORT

The Judges of the Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition met in Ottawa on April 21st, 22nd and 23rd, to consider and judge the designs submitted, and after giving due consideration to the program requirements and having examined the designs submitted, have arrived at the following decision:—

> 1st or Grand Prize-Design No. 386 W. RALSTON, M.R.A.I.C., 16 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.

2nd Prize-

Design No. 171 JOHN FISH, M.R.A.I.C., 3540 Durocher Street, Montreal, Que.

3rd Prize-

Design No. 419 ARTHUR W. DAVISON, M.R.A.I.C., 15 Court House Ave., Brockville, Ont.

2nd Prize-

Design No. 358 HAROLD GREENSIDES, M.R.A.I.C., 283 Winona Drive. Toronto, Ont.

3rd Prize-

Design No. 523 W. F. WILLIAMS, M.R.A.I.C., R.R. No. 1, Nelson, B.C.

Honourable Mention

Design No.

W. J. Abra, M.R.A.I.C., 55 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.
RICHARD E. BOLTON, M.R.A.I.C., 1178 Phillips Place, Montreal, Que.
P. ALAN DEACON, M.R.A.I.C., Downsview P.O., Ont.
R. G. HEUGHAN, M.R.A.I.C., Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.
H. GORDON HUGHES, M.R.A.I.C., 172 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.
MAURICE D. KLEIN, M.R.A.I.C., 74 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.
LORNE E. MARSHALL, M.R.A.I.C., 1019 Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Que.
SHOREY & RITCHIE, M.M.R.A.I.C., 2048 Union Ave., Montreal, Que. 300

A. H. Tremblay, M.R.A.I.C., 70-6th Street, Limoilou, Que. W. F. Williams, M.R.A.I.C., R.R. No. 1, Nelson, B.C.

The Judges expressed their great satisfaction with the bulk of the five hundred and twenty-six designs submitted by architects from every Province in Canada. which contained the best elements to be found in recent work in this class of house arranged to suit the special requirements of the Canadian family.

The design given first place was chosen unanimously by the Judges for the following reasons:—

Fulfilling all of the conditions of the competition regulations the winning design, while modern in atmosphere, shows in its plans a well-studied and straightforward arrangement of rooms best suited for the needs of the average Canadian household.

Aware of desirability of using the simplest forms and also of using the cheapest and most widely distributed building materials the author of the winning design has displayed marked skill in the use of the modernistic treatment of his general design. The proportioning of wall and window surfaces has been carefully studied and a most pleasing and satisfactory result has been obtained without the use of costly forms of embellishment.

It was in the stated conditions of the competition that special consideration would be given to the design obtaining the required accommodation within the minimum enclosed space. So well has the architect succeeded in this regard in the winning design that the Judges had no alternative but to give the design special consideration apart from its other merits, for its small cubage and its conformity to requirements of low-cost construction, which can be achieved without detriment either to the quality of the house or to the comforts that it will offer to the owner.

One feature which is perhaps new to most owners of small houses in this country is the absence in 75% of the designs submitted of the "cell" type of plan with a small living room or parlour and an equally small or smaller dining room. By eliminating central hall and wasteful passages competitors have concentrated on large living rooms in which an effect of even greater space is given by a dining room as part of the living room or at right angles to it without a dividing partition. In the Judges' opinion such a solution of the house design in the \$2,500 to \$5,000 class is thoroughly sound and proper.

It might be pointed out that no reasonable objection can be found against the flat roof. Properly insulated it is perhaps the best roof for our climate and the least difficult and costly to maintain.

The Judges concentrated on plan but so far as the external treatment was concerned they approached the problem without any preconceived idea of style. Marks were given for charm and suitability regardless of style and the jury members, with widely differing tastes, were unanimous in their choice of No. 386 as deserving of the Grand Prize.

Among the designs submitted many were worthy of serious consideration. However, after considerable thought as to the relative merits of each design, the two second prize and two third prize designs appeared to be worthy of the awards, while the ten designs were judged to be entitled to Honourable Mention.

Many fine designs were of necessity eliminated from consideration because they did not comply with one or more of the program requirements.

The results of the competition were pleasing to the Judges and it is felt that Canadian domestic architecture will profit in every way from this competition.

- W. L. SOMERVILLE, F.R.A.I.C., President, R.A.I.C., Toronto, Ont.
- LUDGER VENNE, M.R.A.I.C., President, P.Q.A.A., Montreal, Que.
- E. R. ARTHUR, M.R.A.I.C., School of Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
- A. J. HAZLEGROVE, M.R.A.I.C., Ottawa, Ont.

- R. H. MACDONALD, F.R.A.I.C., Montreal, Que.
- A. J. C. PAINE, M.R.A.I.C., Montreal, Que.
- LEOPOLD FONTAINE, M.R.A.I.C., Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Quebec, Que.
- F. W. NICOLLS, M.R.A.I.C., Housing Administration, Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ont.

COMMENTS ON DESIGNS

The Judges' report gives the principal reasons for the selection of Design No. 386 as the first prize winner. There are many features in this design that will appeal to the prospective home builder. The house is designed for a lot of 33 ft. frontage and while the rooms are somewhat small, they are planned so as to give maximum wall space for the arrangement of the furniture in the house. Easy access is provided from the kitchen to the front door and to the trade entrance. The entrance to the garage is protected and yet not directly connected to the house. The fireplace is satisfactorily located and will be the focal point in the arrangement of the furniture. The dining room would doubtless require to have a more weatherproof outside wall than the folding doors shown in the plan if the house is to be built in the colder sections of Canada. In order to reduce the cost to a minimum the toilet room on the second floor may be omitted if desired, and the closet or storage space thereby increased.

Design No. 171 awarded second prize shows a house more or less square in plan, larger than No. 386 and more costly to construct. The elevation is simple and of good proportions. The house is of the type that will stand up well. The building of the garage would be optional. The arrangement of the plan is excellent, both upstairs and down, and a house of this type will make an ideal home for the average family. The living room has windows on three sides and all bedrooms have cross ventilation.

Design No. 358, also awarded second prize, may possibly be more expensive to build than No. 171 on account of the greater length of outside wall and of the increase in roof framing. No vestibule is provided in this house. The living room looks out on both the front street and the garden at the rear. The garage may be built with the house or added later as desired.

Design No. 419, awarded third prize, has great charm, especially for the home owner who wishes to develop a garden at the rear of the lot and thus extend the living room into the garden. The living room and principal bedroom are unusually large for a house of this size. The location of the garage may be changed to suit the conditions of the site.

Design No. 523, also awarded third prize, is in a traditional style which should be a pleasing inspiration to those who are fond of the more formal type of house. The elevation is pleasing and yet not over-elaborate and the plan is excellent. The arrangement of the living room and dining room is very satisfactory. There will be a feeling of spaciousness in this house that is only found as a rule in houses of much larger ground floor area. The house may be built without the garage if so desired, in which case the trade entrance door may be placed on the side of the house.

The ten designs which were given honourable mention all have outstanding features to recommend them, while the additional designs illustrated are highly commendable and should prove an inspiration to prospective housebuilders.

It should be remembered that it takes very little alteration to spoil the layout and charm of these designs and in the hands of an unskilled designer the house may prove both disappointing and unsatisfactory. It is intended therefore that the designs illustrated should be taken as examples of good planning and good taste and that a prospective house owner should not attempt to build without first securing complete architectural working plans of his project. Failure to do so will inevitably result in disappointment both in layout and appearance and probably in the cost of the house.

It should be noted that although some of the designs illustrated are at variance with the requirements of the Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition, and that for this reason they were disqualified as prize winners, nevertheless these designs present types of modern domestic architecture that are most suitable for construction in the various provinces in Canada.

Each of the designs illustrated is in full accordance with the Minimum Standards of Construction of the Dominion Housing Act.

It would be unwise to attempt to set down a schedule of costs of construction of the various designs. Houses built in the East and in the West from the same design would vary greatly in their cost, while houses built of materials suitable for the smaller towns may be disqualified by local building restrictions in the larger cities.

Moreover, as a large percentage of the expenditure upon any house is due to the cost of the plumbing, heating, electric wiring and other equipment, as well as to the cost of the interior finish, the requirements of individual owners will influence the total amount spent upon each house to such an extent as to make general estimates of cost misleading.

The cubic contents of each house is shown upon the design. A prospective builder will probably be safe in estimating the total costs of construction as being between the limits of 20 cents to 30 cents per cubic foot, depending upon location, local conditions, and site, as well as the type of finish and equipment to be used.

It is recommended that expert advice be secured from an architect or builder as to local building costs.

In order that those who wish to retain the original designer as architect to prepare working plans and specifications, the name and address of the original designer are given on each design.

WHAT IT COSTS PER MONTH TO LIVE IN A DOMINION HOUSING ACT HOUSE 80% MORTGAGE

Total cost of house, lot, etc.	20% Equity supplied by borrower	80%]D.H.A. mortgage	D.H.A. monthly payment, interest and principal	Estimated monthly taxes at 2% of total cost	Estimated monthly fire insurance premium	Total monthly payment
\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,000	600	2,400	15.70	5.00	1.00	21.70
3,500	700	2,800	18.31	5.83	1.17	25.31
4,000	800	3,200	20.93	6.66	1.33	28.92
4,500	900	3,600	23.54	7.50	1.50	32.54
5,000	1,000	4,000	26.15	8.33	1.67	36.15
5,500	1,100	4,400	28.77	9.17	1.83	39.77
6,000	1,200	4,800	31.38	10.00	2.00	43.38

WHAT IT COSTS PER MONTH TO LIVE IN A DOMINION HOUSING ACT HOUSE 70% MORTGAGE

Total cost of house, lot, etc.	30% Equity supplied by borrower	70% D.H.A. mortgage	D.H.A. monthly payment, interest and principal	Estimated monthly taxes at 2% of total cost	Estimated monthly fire insurance premium	Total monthly payment
\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,000	900	2,100	13.73	5.00	1.00	19.73
3,500	1,050	2,450	16.02	5.83	1.17	23.02
4,000	1,200	2,800	18.31	6.66	1.33	26.30
4,500	1,350	3,150	20.60	7.50	1.50	29.60
5,000	1,500	3,500	22.88	8.33	1.67	32.88
5,500	1,650	3,850	25.17	9.17	1.83	36.17
6,000	1,800	4,200	27.46	10.00	2.00	39.46

Estimated taxes and fire insurance premium will vary according to municipal assessment, tax rate, fire protection and fire hazard.

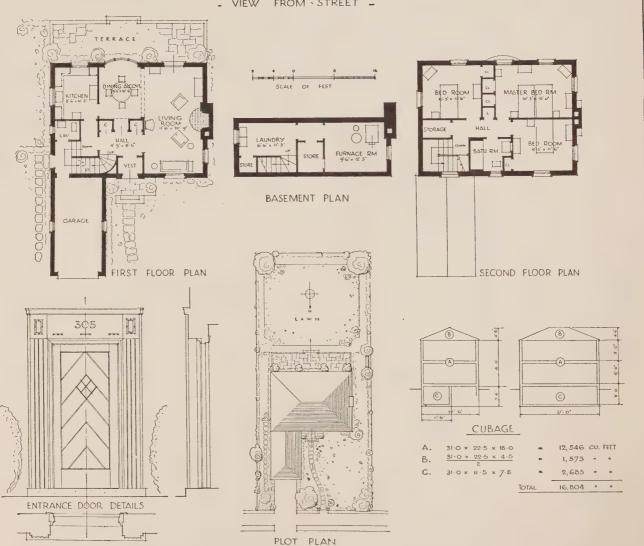
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W. Ralston, Architect, 16 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION HOUSING ACT



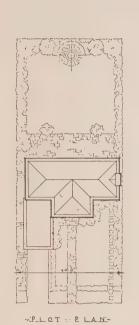
VIEW FROM · STREET -

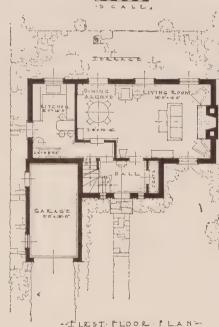


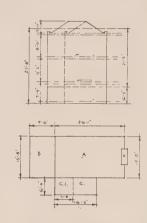
JOHN FISH, Architect 3540 Durocher Street, Montreal, Que.

DOMINION HOVSING ACT

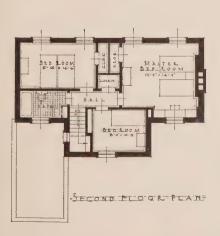


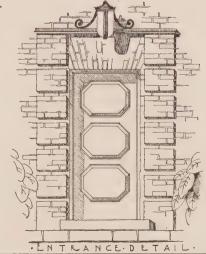


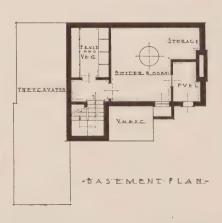


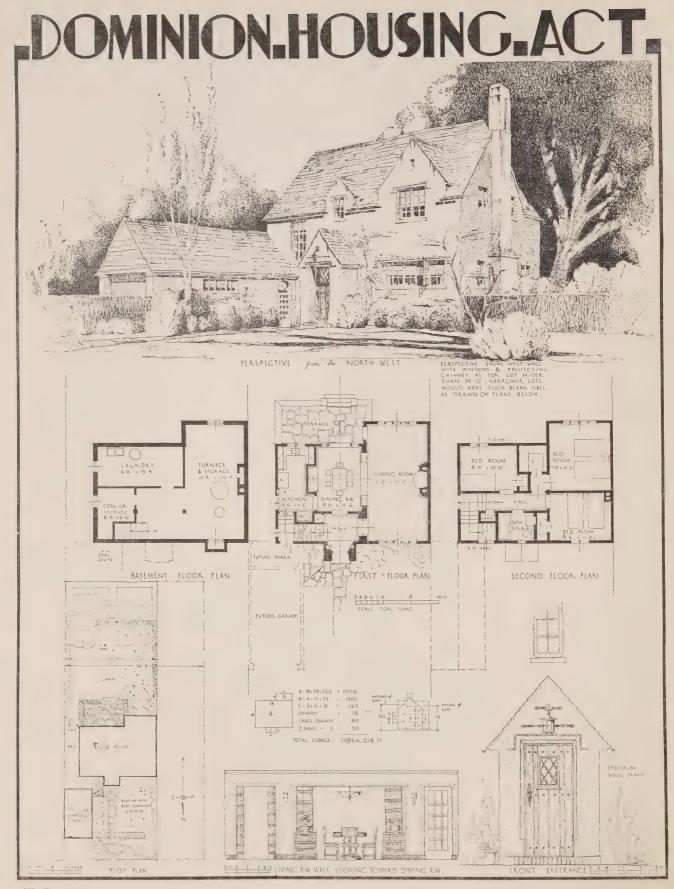


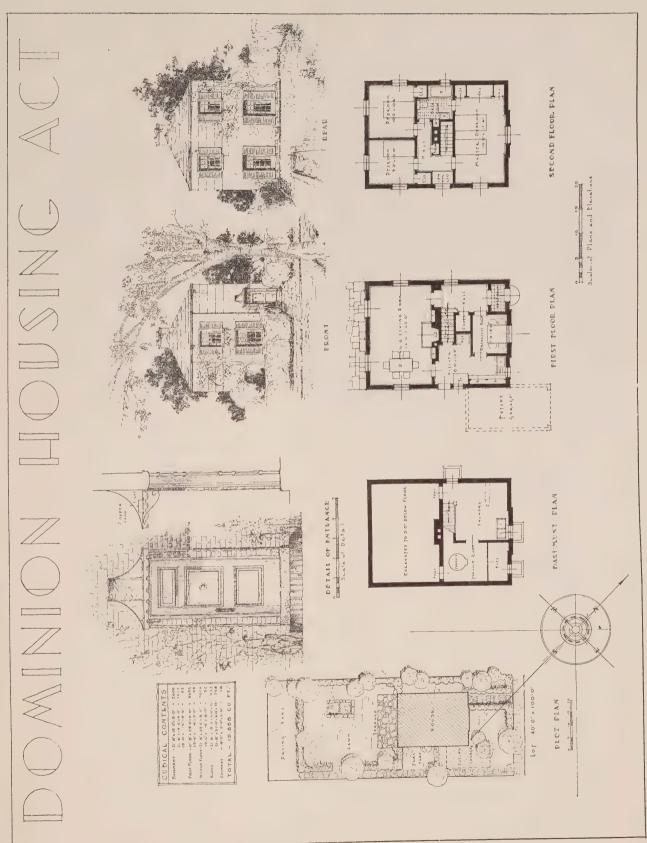
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ARTHUR W. DAVISON, Architect, 15 Court House Ave., Brockville, Ont.

DOMINON HOUSING ACT

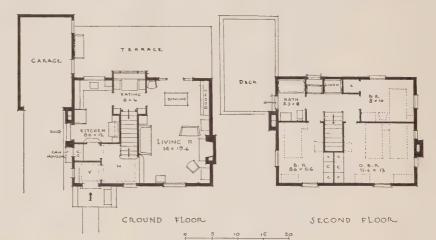


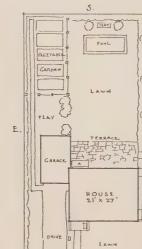
GARDEN ELEVATION

STREET ELEVATION



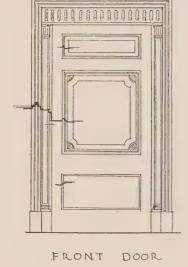
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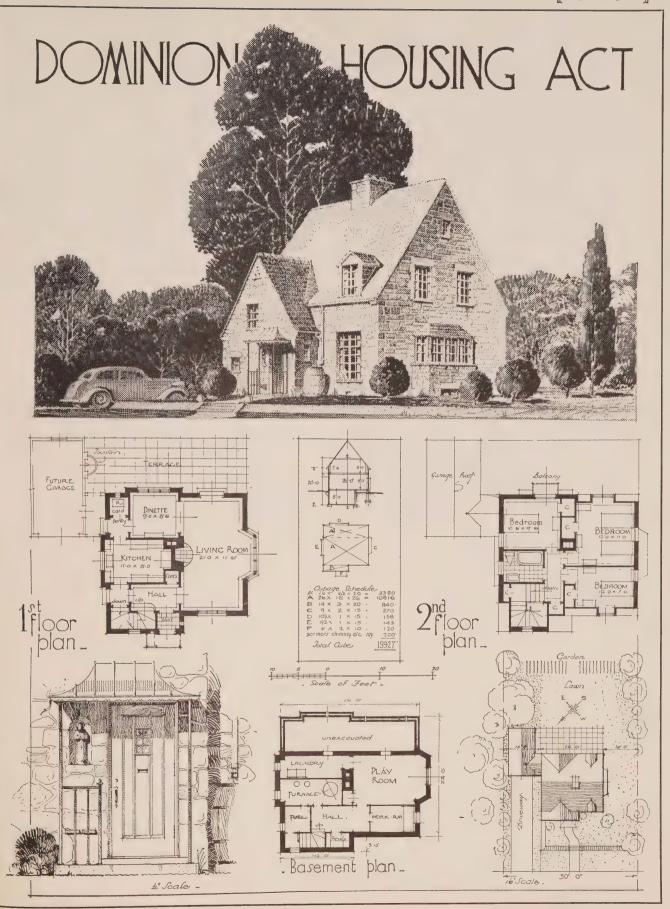
PEAM FLOOR ONSTRUCTION

W.



SHOREY & RITCHIE, Architects, 2048 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.

TOTAL 15.797



· Dominion Housing act ·

SCALE



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



NORTH ELEUATION

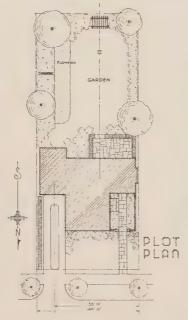


WEST ELEUATION



BASEMENT



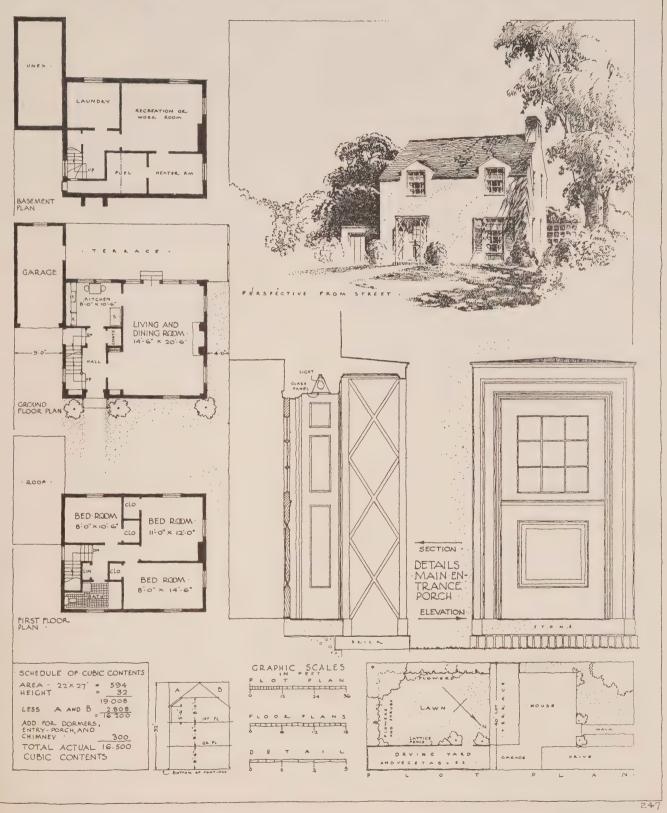


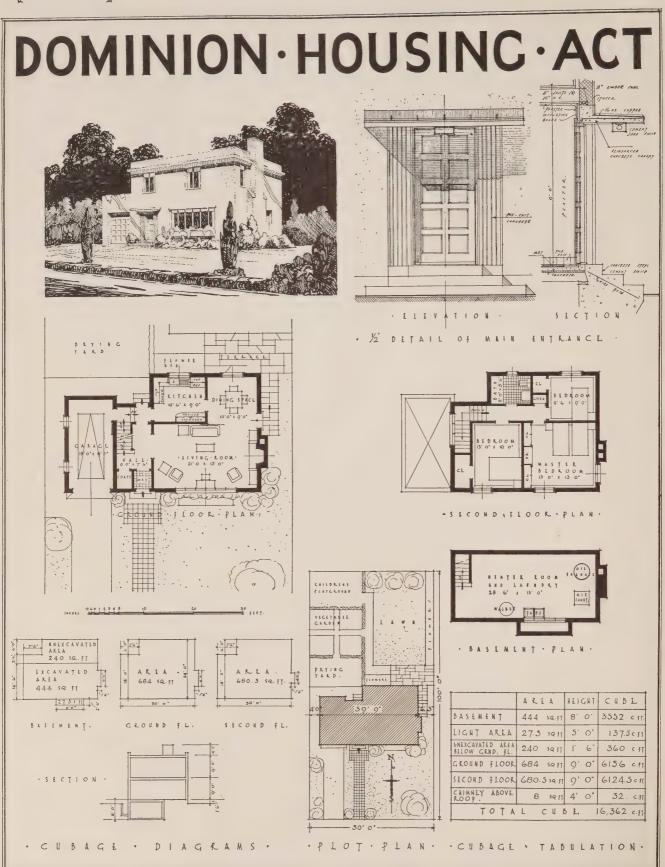


ENTRANCE DETAIL

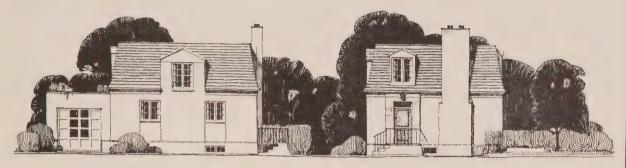
SECTION

DOMINION-HOUSING-ACT





DOMINION HOUSING ACT

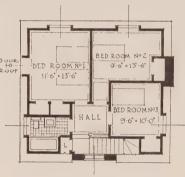


ELEVATION

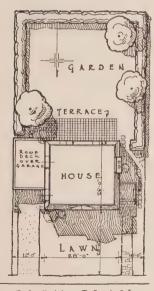


BASEMENT

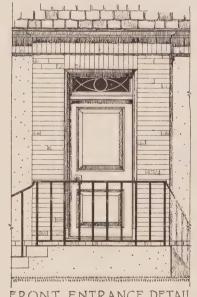




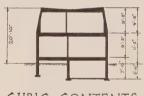
SECOND FLOOR



PLOT PLAN 10 0 10 20 30



FRONT ENTRANCE DETAIL

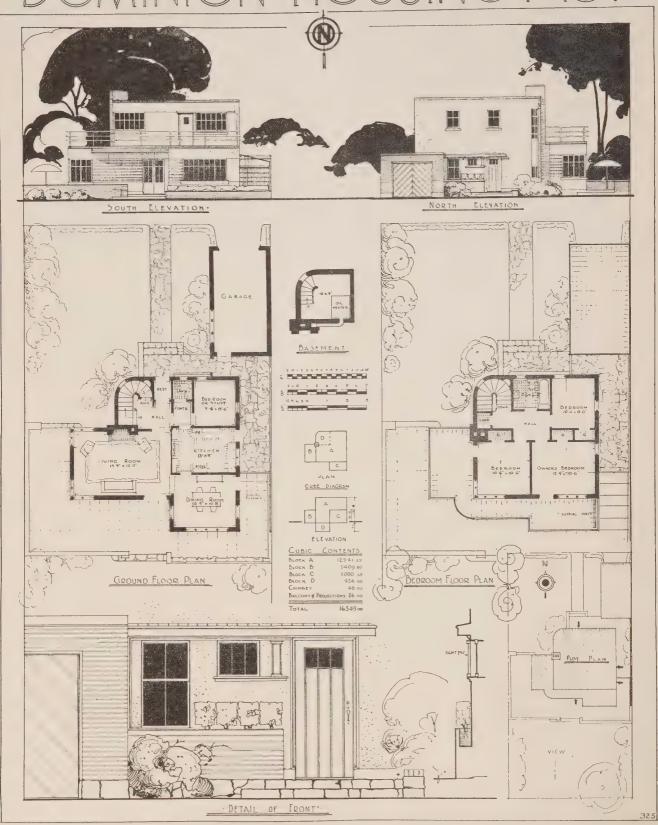


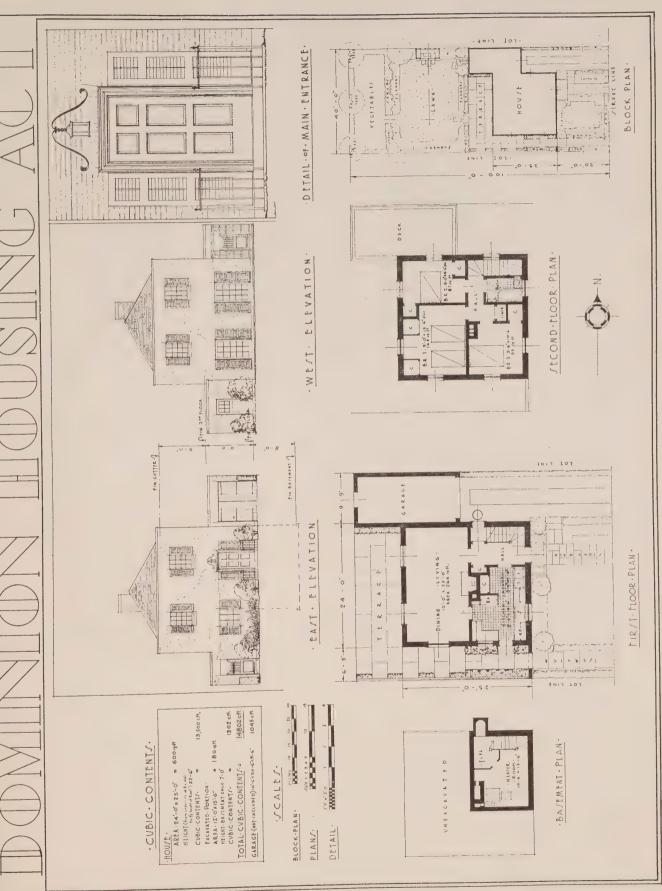
CUBIC CONTENTS

ROOF	5,530
GRADE TO EAVES	8,140
BASEMENT	2,190
DORMERS	105
CHIMNEY	185
PR'J'T'N OF CORNICE	50
CUBE OF HOUSE	16,200
GARAGE	2,200
	18,400



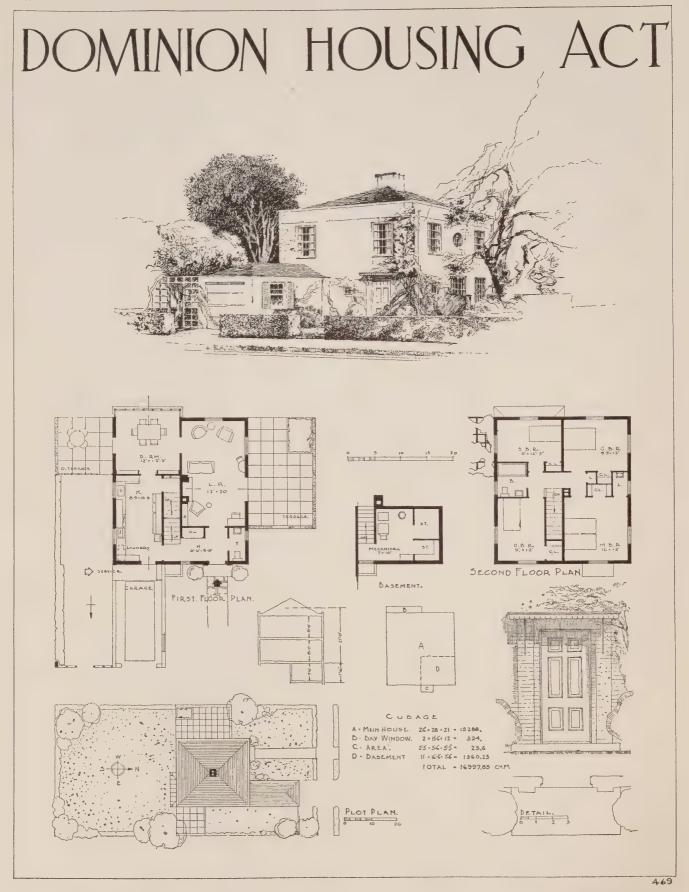
DOMINION HOUSING ACT

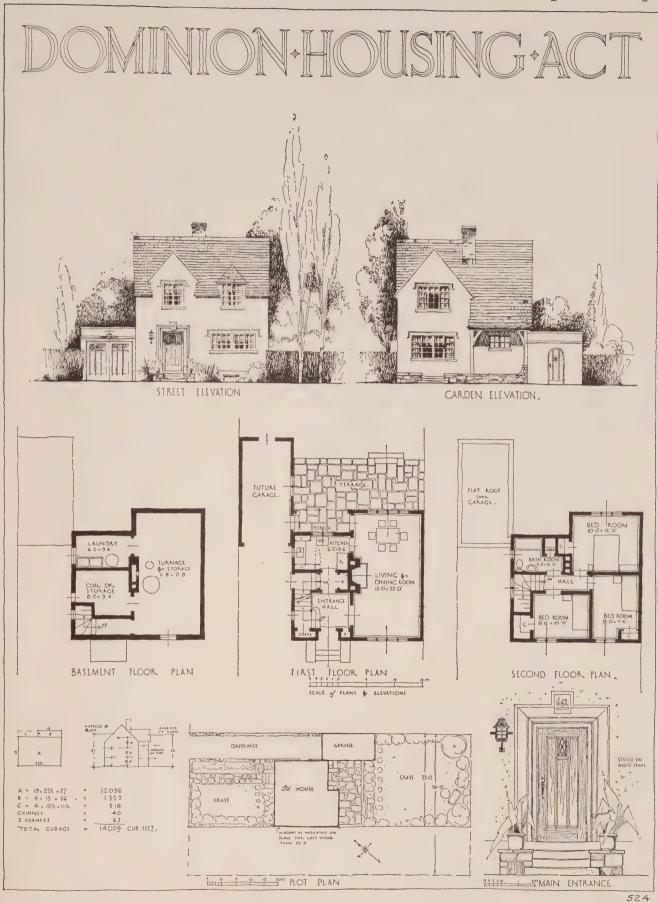




Design No. 495 (Honourable Mention)

> P. ALAN DEACON, Architect, Downsview P.O., Ont.

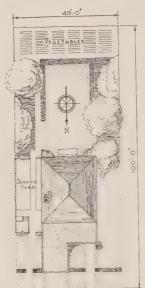




DOMINION-HOUSING-ACT

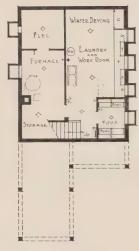


STREET ELEVATION

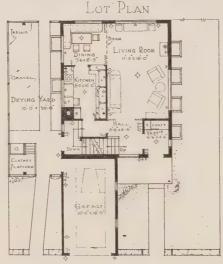




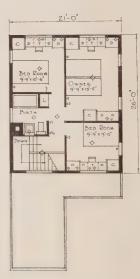
GARDEN ELEVATION



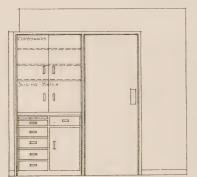
BASEMENT



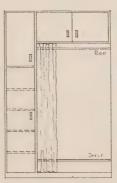
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND PLOOR



DINING NOOK

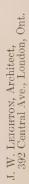


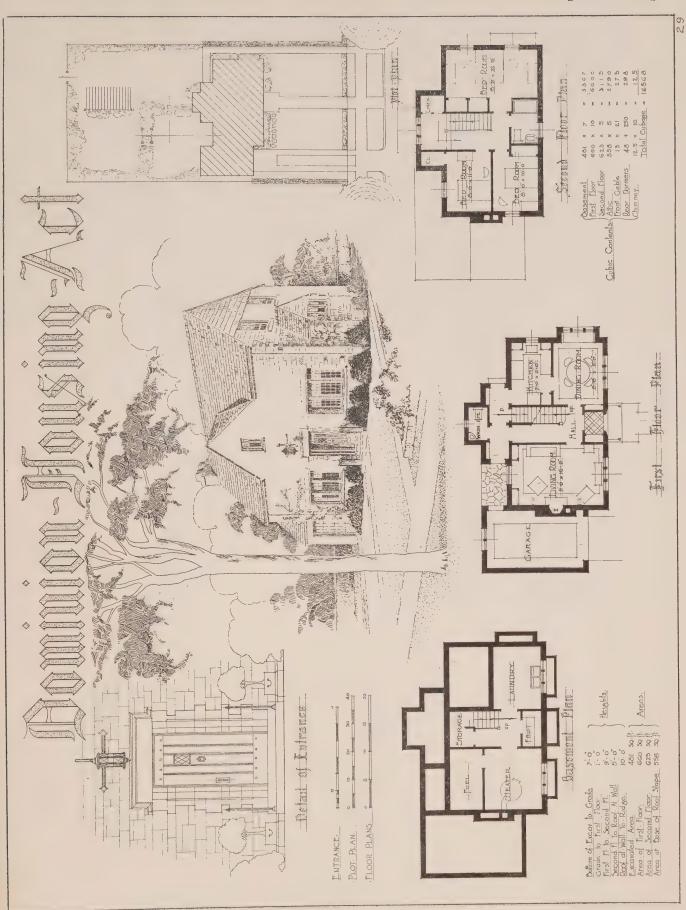
VESTIBULE

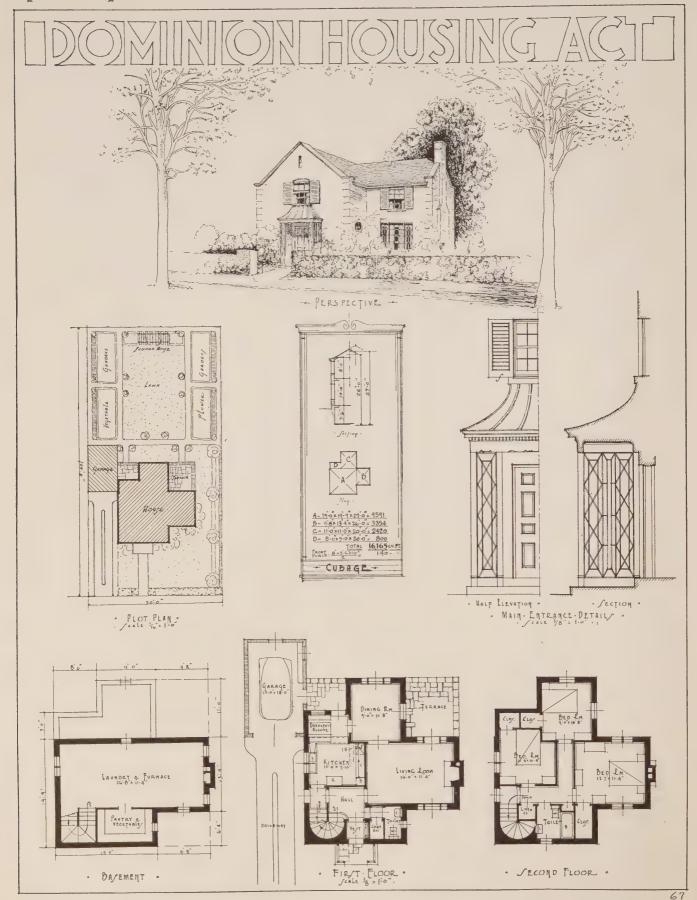


BUILT-IN BEDROOM FURNITURE

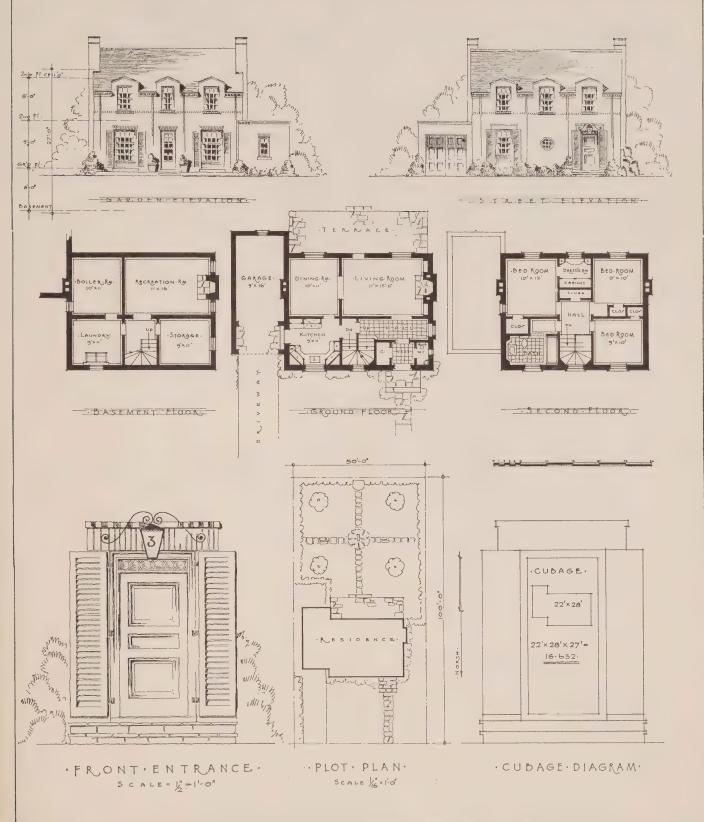








DOMINION · HOUSING · ACT ·

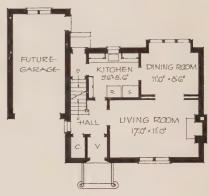


OMINION HOUSING ACT

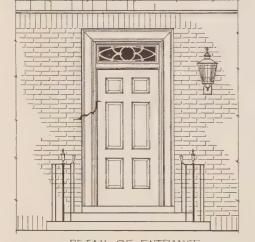




SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



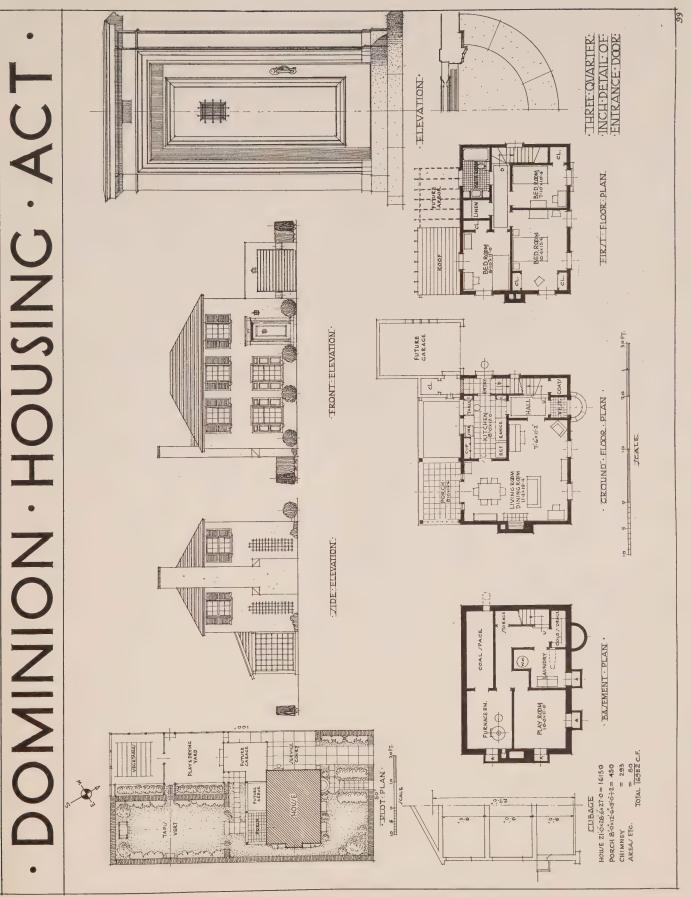
-1	<u>.4</u>
OUSE - 22 · 26·5 · 28	16,324.0
AY - 9 - 1.5 - 11	148.5
HIMNEY . 4 5 . 32	64.0
2.5 * 1.5 * 2	7.5
DEAC OF O A)	1000



PLOT

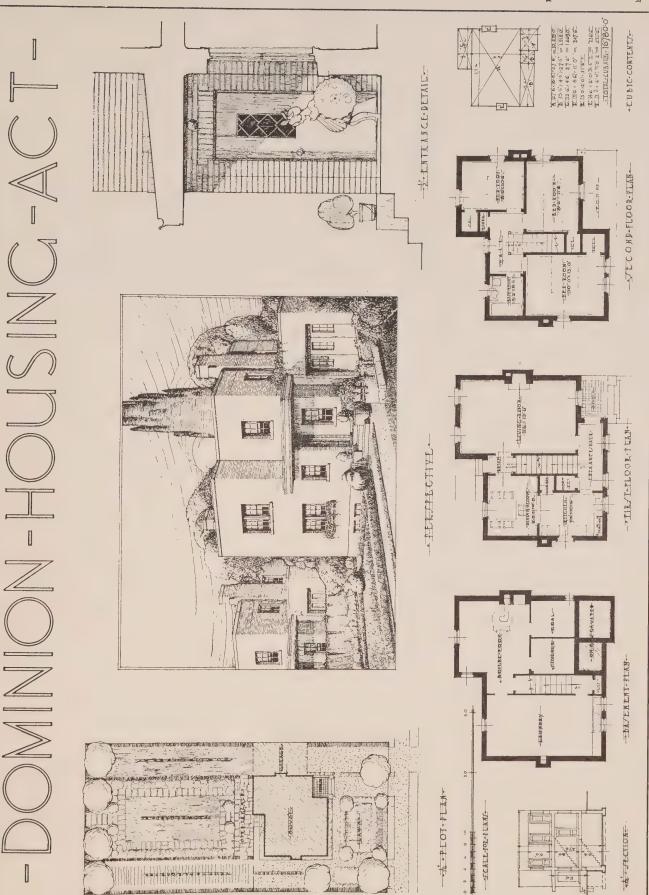


SCALE OF FEET FOR PLANS AND ELEVATION



WILLFORD A. GAGNON, Architect, 2039 Mansfield, Montreal, Que.

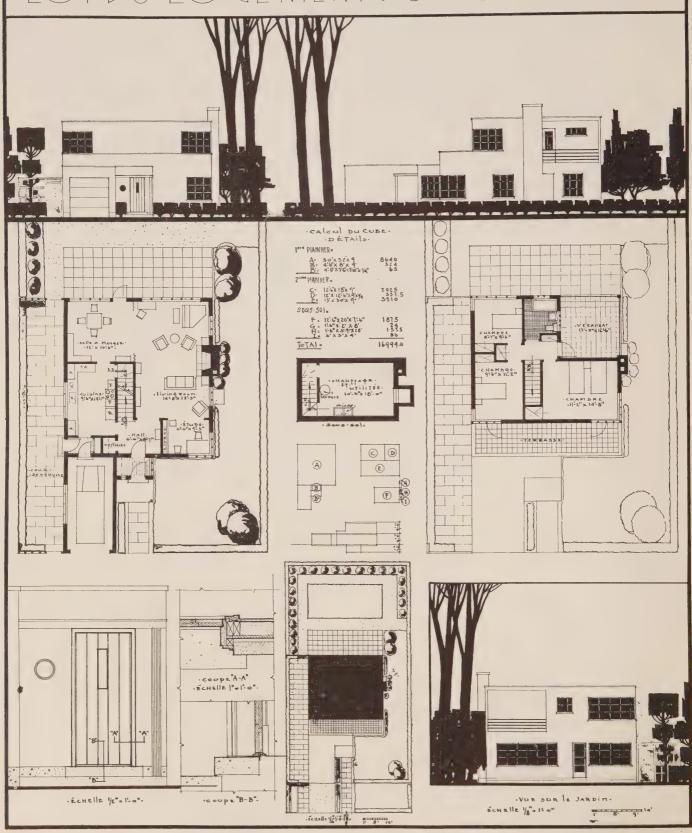
DMINION HOUSING ACT SIDE ELEVATION. FRONT LLEVATION ELEVATIONS UNEXCAVATED. HEATING JTORAGE. BASEMENT PLAN FILST PLAN FLOOR 123 SECTION CUBAGE. FIRST FLOOR. = 33×23·83×15·11,795·85 17×4·83×13·5·1,118·49 CHIMNEY 13.071.34 24 x 18.5 x 6.83 = 3,032.52 5-5 x 1-5 x 6-85 = LOT PLAN ENTRANCE TOTAL CUBAGE - 16,160. cu. FT

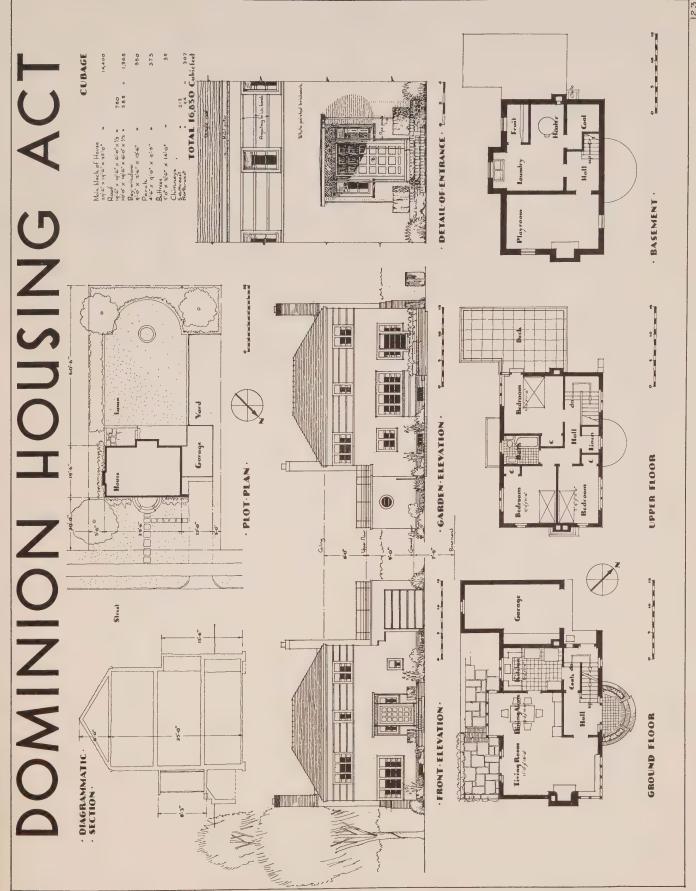


MAURICE PAYETTE, Architect, 477 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

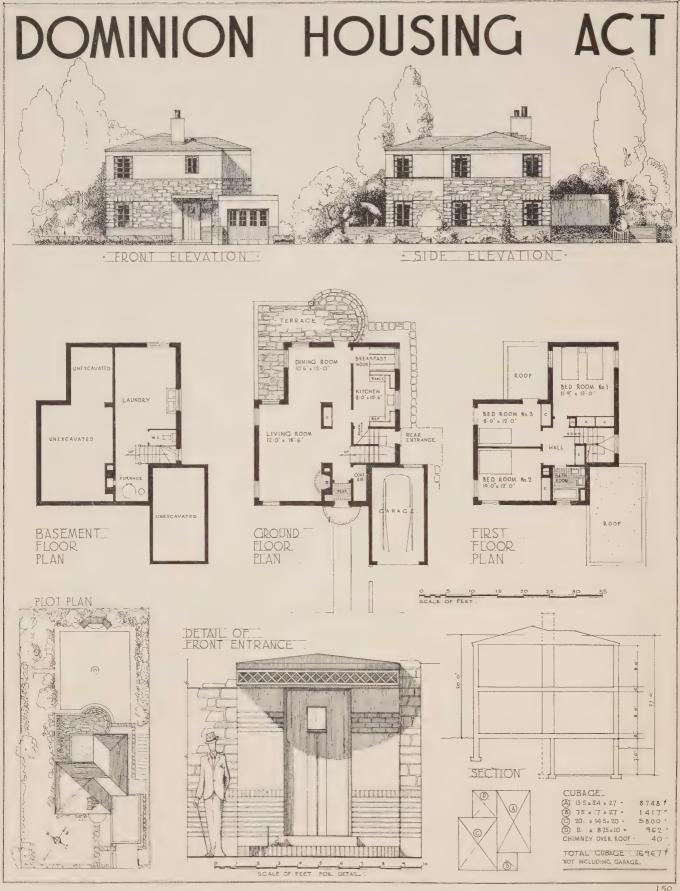
Design No. 122

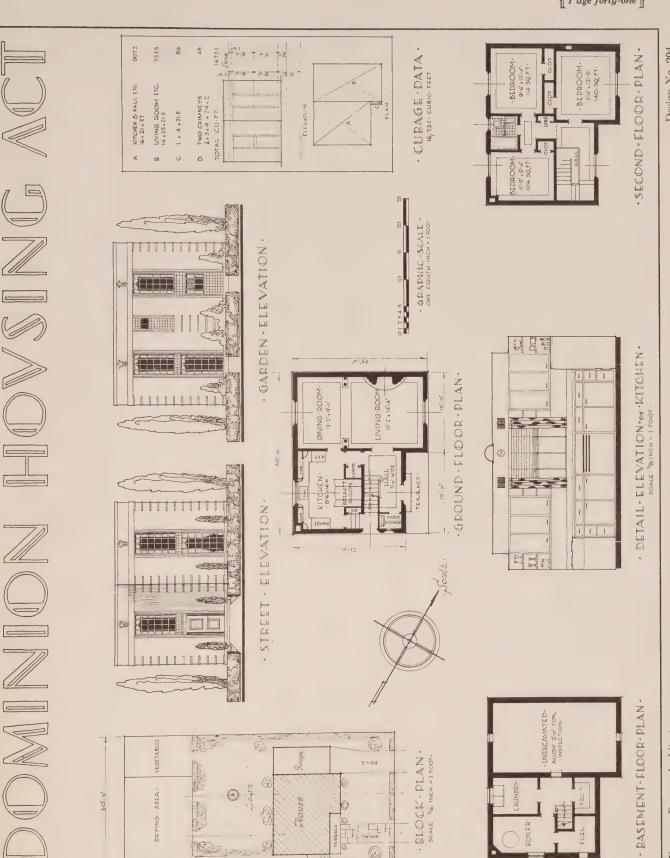
· [OI.DU.] O CEMENT.DU.DOMINION.





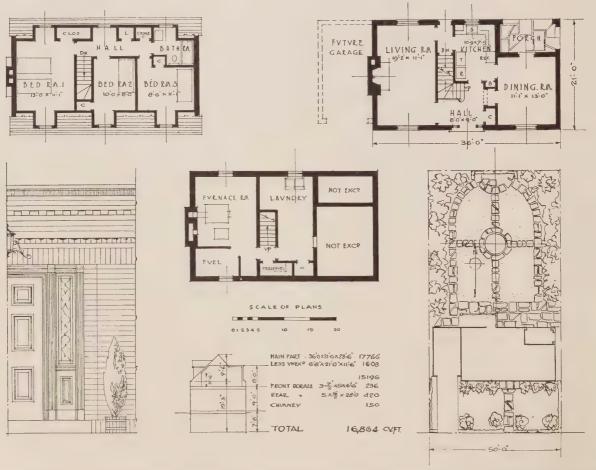
MURRAY BROWN, Architect, 622 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto 2, Ont.

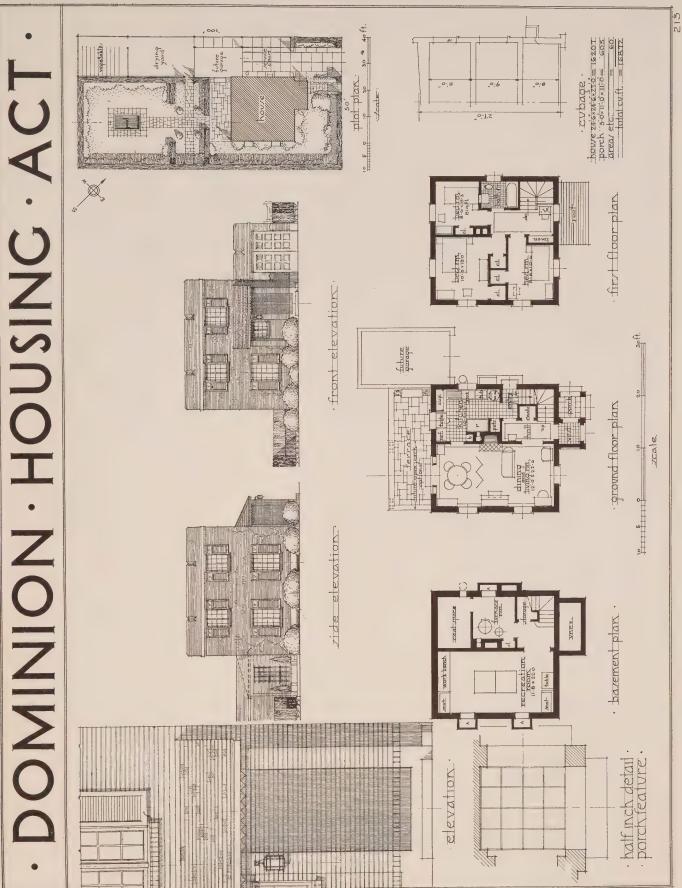




W. Edward Baker, Architect, 76 Rosemount Ave., Weston, Ont.





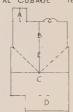


WILLFORD A. GAGNON, Architect, 2039 Mansfield, Montreal, Que.

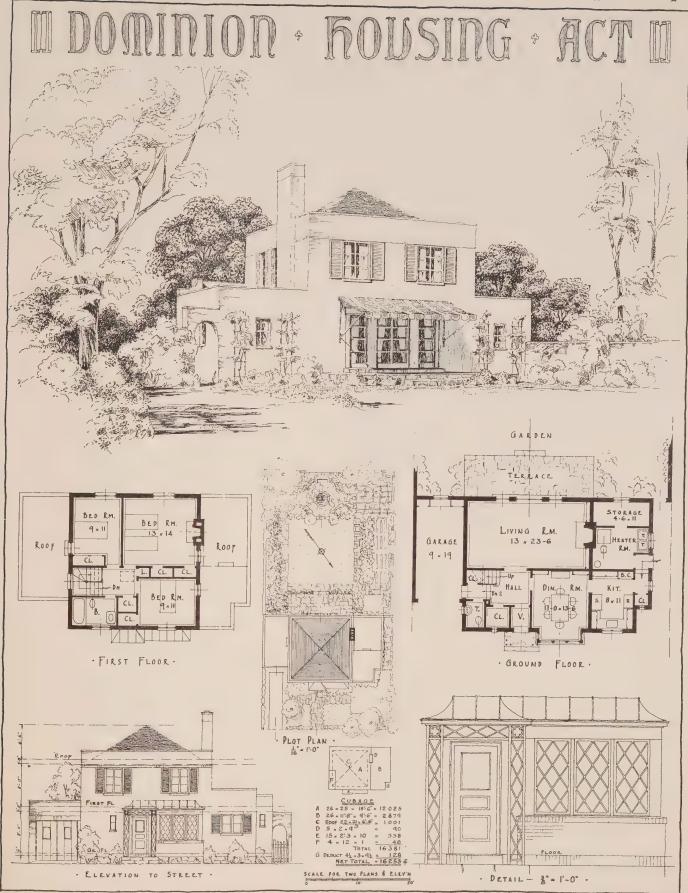


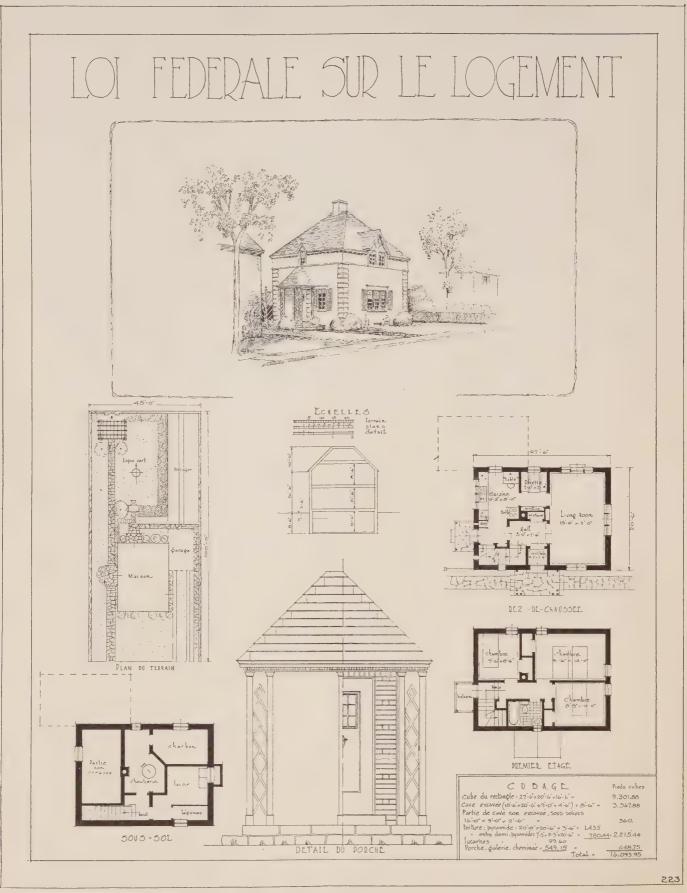
CUBIC CONTENTS

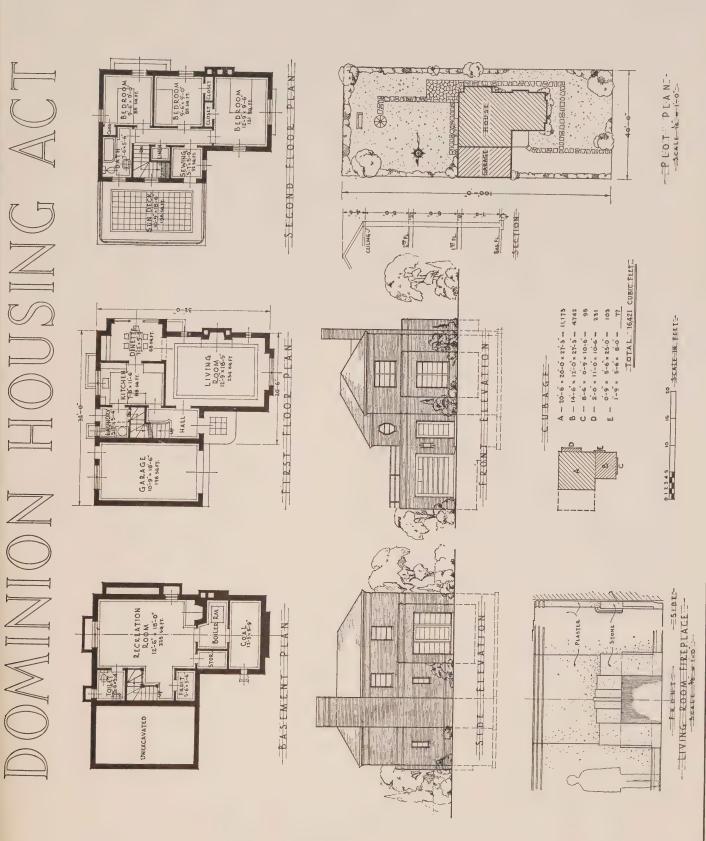
- A 5:9" * 5'0" * 11 0" 317
- B 9'-6' * 21'-0" * 21'-0 4789 C 18' 6" * 22'-0 - 27 0" - 10989
- D 16'-0" 5' 9 12' 0" 1104
- E 3 (10'6 + 13'0 + 6'5) 296
- F 4'8' * 2'0' * 5'0 * 46 CHIMNEY
 G 1'6" * 5'3" * 5'6" 45
- TOTAL CUBAGE 16,984 CU.FT.



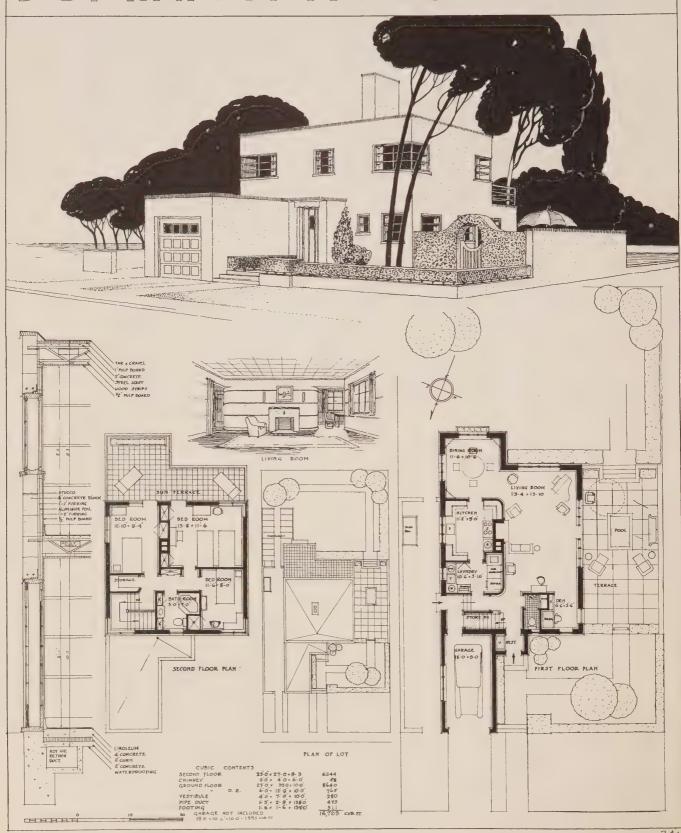








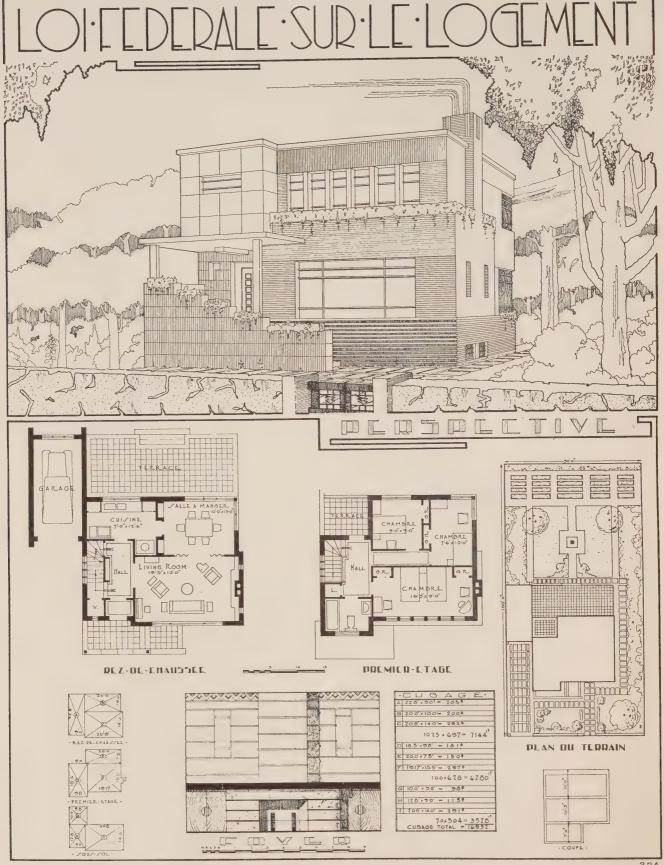
EDWARD J. CRONE, Architect, 262 Garden Ave., Toronto, Ont.

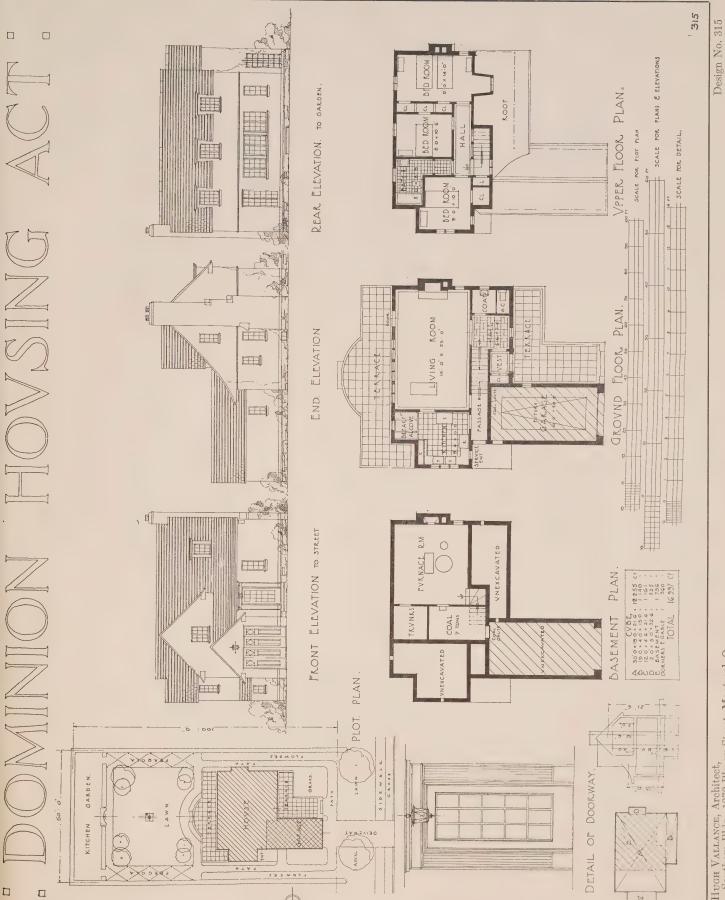




PLOT

James A. Woollivan & Harold E. Devitt, Architects, 2037 Victoria Street, Montreal, Que.

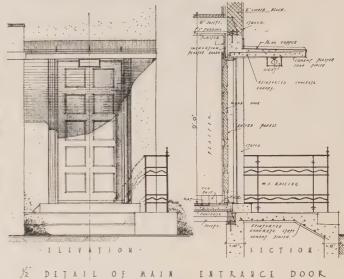




HUGH VALLANCE, Architect, Southam Bldg., 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

DOMINION·HOUSING·ACT

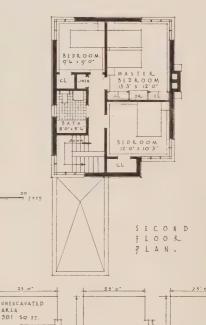




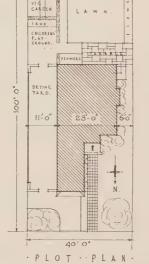
MAJN

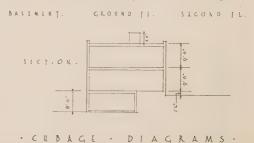
	FLOWER
D L Y J R G, Y A L D .	DINING SPACE
- [NITCHIN S LIVING RM 21 0' x 12' 0'
	Sears Social
	GARAGE. GROUND FLOOR PLOOR

	B A S P L A	N .	TER RANN DR'	7. P		
rééo t 2 Incheo Impurs	3 4 5	10		20	-	
S A			PC * * .	10000	<u>+</u>	2

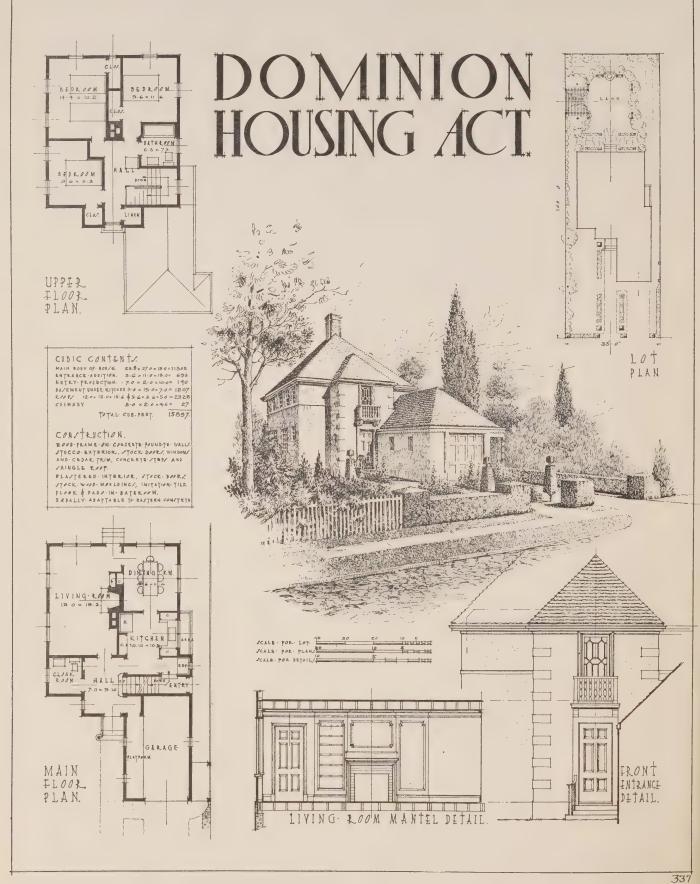


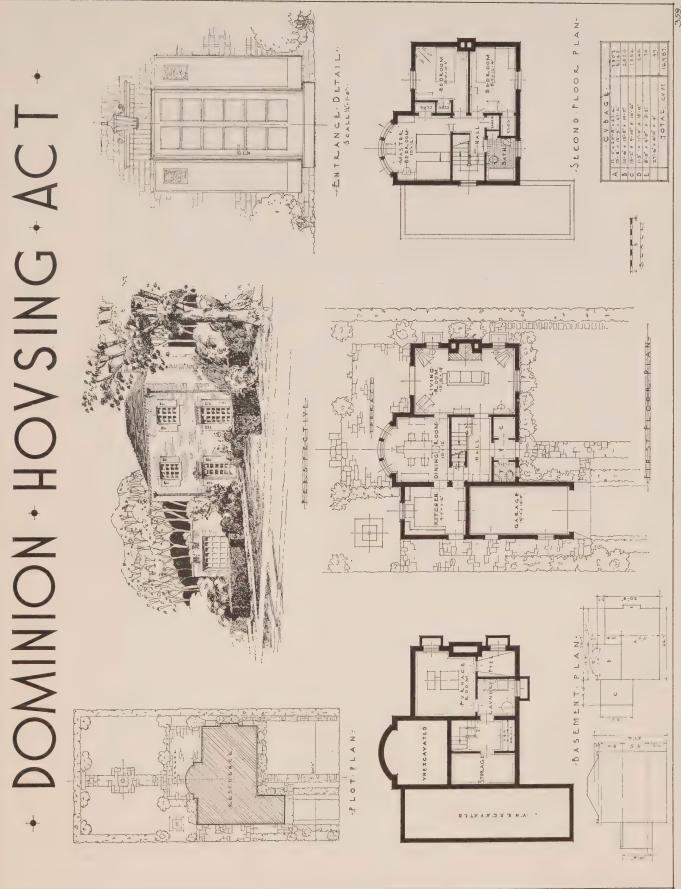
	ARLA	HEIGHT	CUBE			
BASEMENT	299 SEFT	8. 0.	2392 6 17			
LIGHT AREA.	20 sa FT.	5' 0'	100 6 11			
UNEXCAVATED AREA BELOW GRND. FL.	381 sa.ft.	1' 6"	571.5 c.fT			
GROUND FLOOR	680 50.11	0, 0,	6120 CFT			
SECOND FLOOR	676 se FT	0, 0,	6088.5 (1)			
CHIMNEY ABOVE	8 sq fj.	4' 0"	32. сл			
- TOTAL CUBE - 15,304 CU. FT.						
· CUBAGE	• T A B	ALU	TION.			





PORCH 12-0" = 6'-0 BALCONY BEDROOM GARAGE GROUND FLOOR BEDROOM FLOOR PLOT PLAN BASEMENT CUBAGE MAIN BLOCK BASEMENT = 1847 15,516 CU.FT. PORCH 12'-0" = 6'-e" × 16'-0" TOTAL WITH PORCH 16,236 CUFT



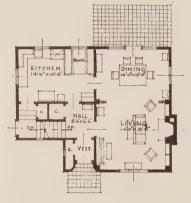


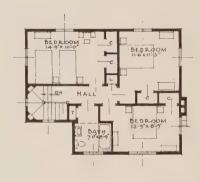


FRONT ELEVATION.

. WEST ELEVATION .



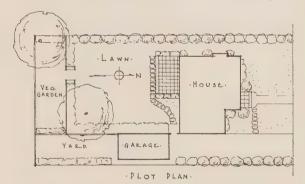




· BASEMENT PLAN ·

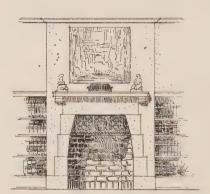
· GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

· SECOND FLOOR PLAN .



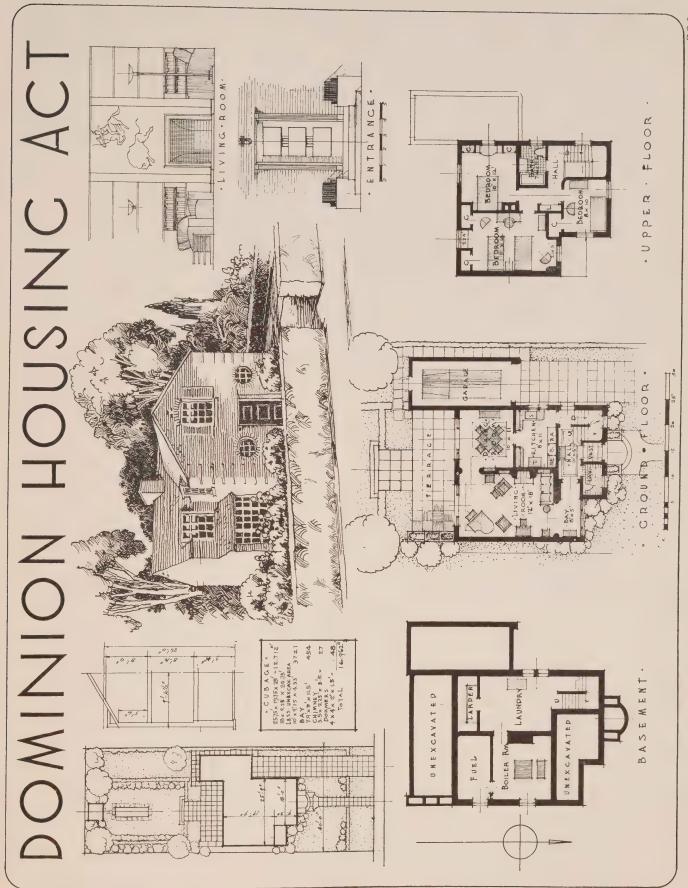


CUBAGE - 21×24×26½ =13.356
" - 9×18′×26½ = 4.266
CHIMNEY - 10.2
LESS UNEX. ĎASEMENT - 1.100



SCALE OF PLANS AND ELEVATIONS.

· FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM .

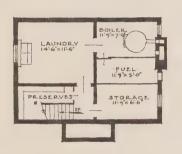


ARTHUR H. EADIE, Architect, 230 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ont.

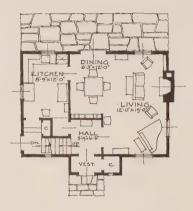


· FRONT ELEVATION ·

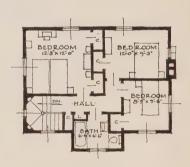
ELEVATION. ·WEST



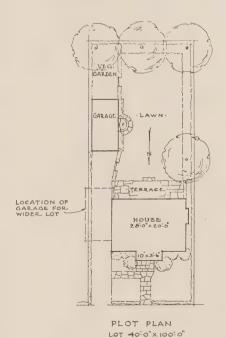
· BASEMENT PLAN



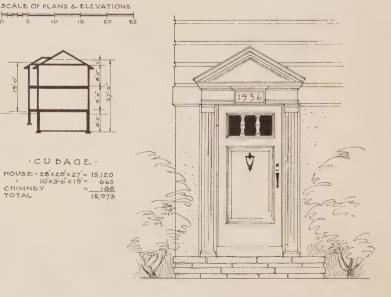
· GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



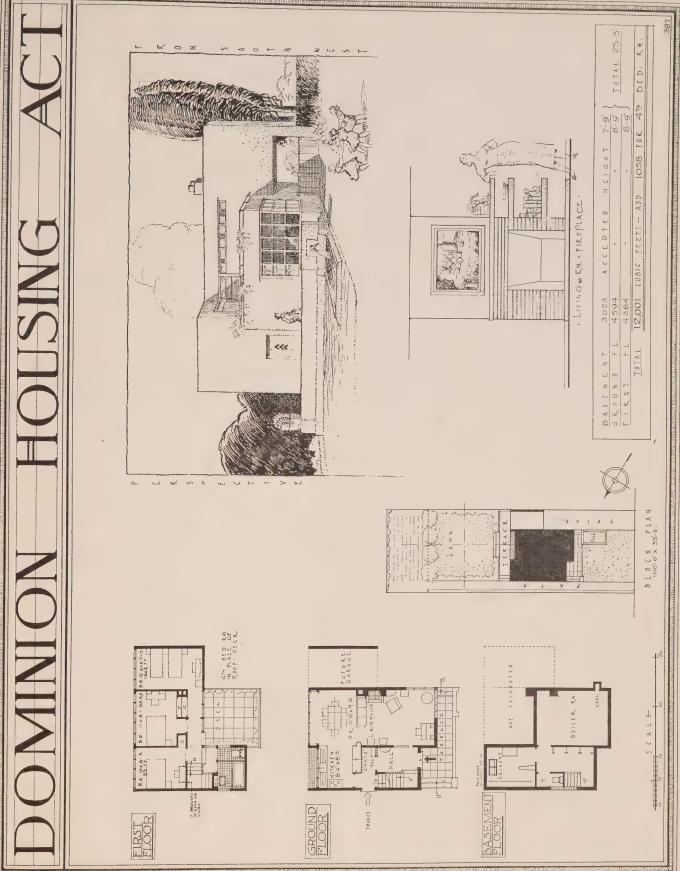
· SECOND FLOOR PLAN



· CUBAGE · MOUSE - 28'x20'x27' = 15,120
" 10'x3-6'x19' = 665
CHIMNEY = 168
TOTAL 15,973 = 665 = 188 15,973

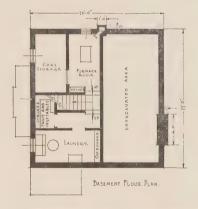


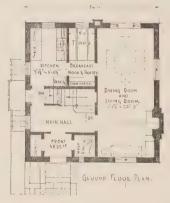
· FRONT ENTRANCE · SCALE /2"=1'-0"

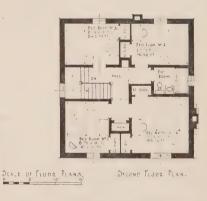


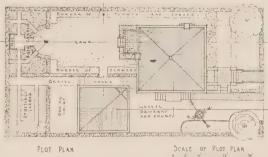
W. Ralston, Architect, 16 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.



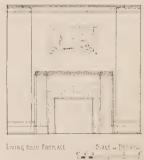


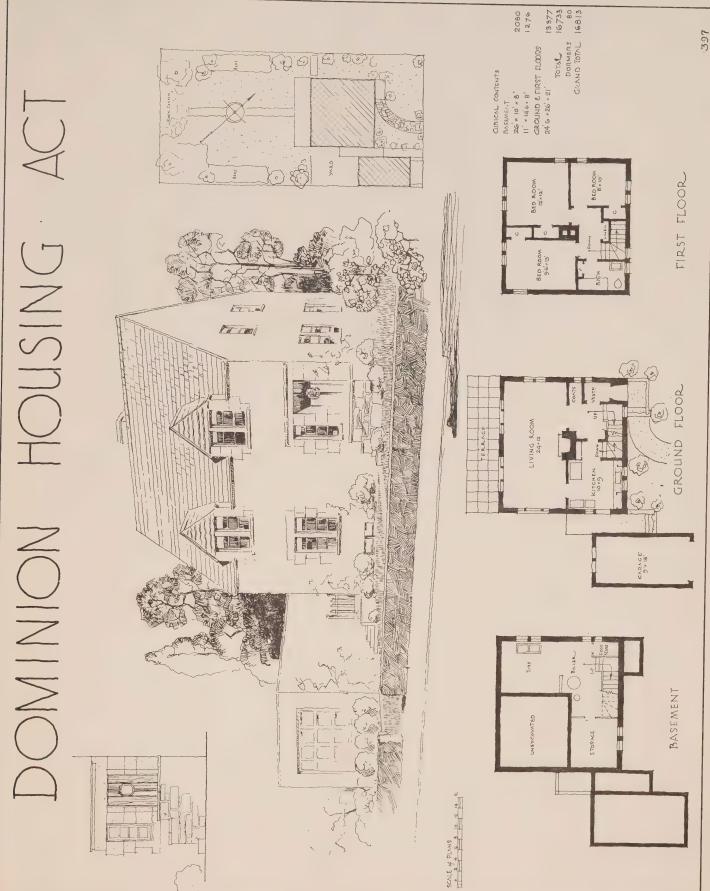




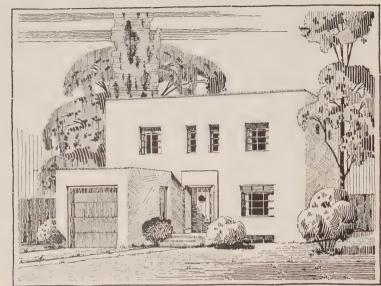


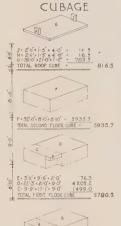






JOHN S. ARCHIBALD ASSOCIATES, Architects, 1440 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.

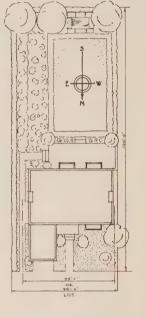




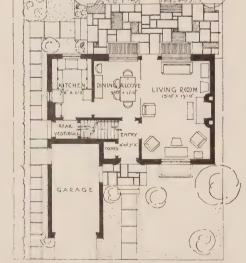
B - 22/3 × 21/0 × 6/10 × 3/192 7 A - 17-1 × 9-9 × 6/10 × 1/138.0 TOTAL BASEMENT CUBE = 4330.8 TOTAL HOUSE CUBE = (6863.5)

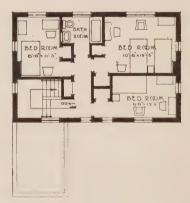










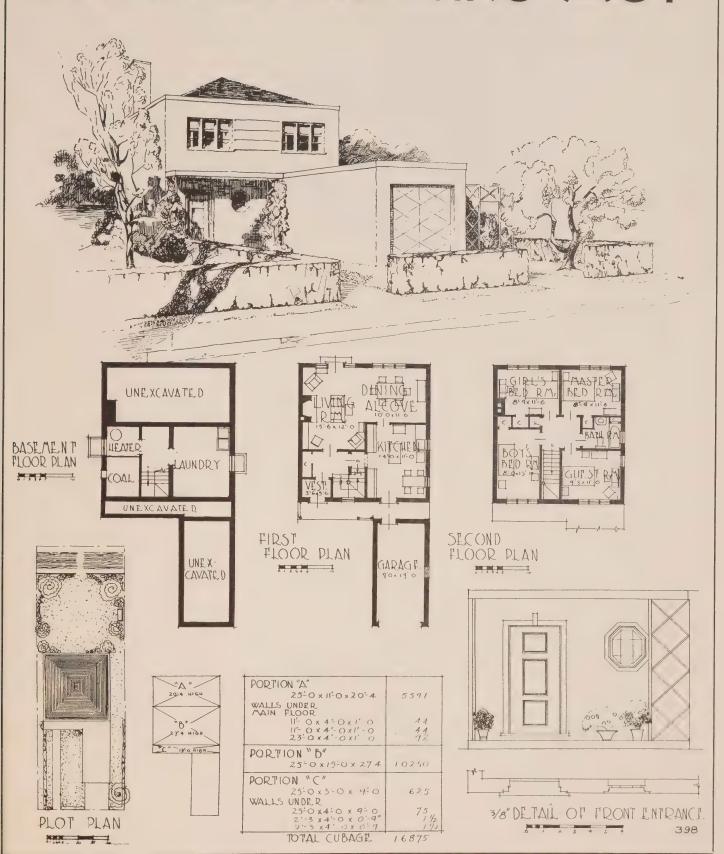


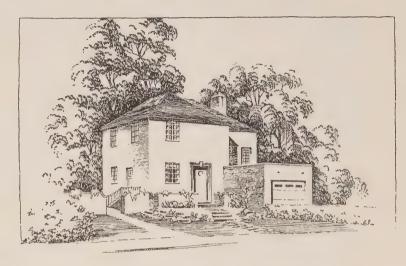
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

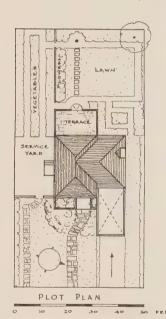
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

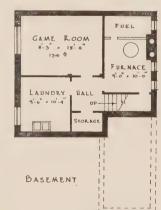
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

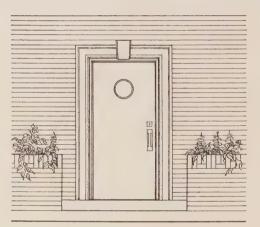
SCALE 16 - IFORT

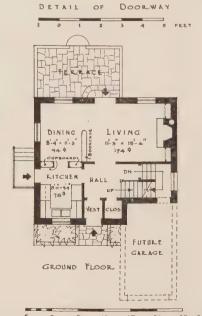


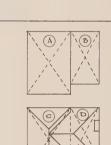














BLOCK A = 24-6 18-0 23-10 10509B = 20-6 4 5 23-3 4430

ROOF C = 344 + 630 = 971
ROOF D = ½ 20-6 43-64 + 611
DORMERS (TWO) = 6
CHIMMEY 2-0 4-0 8-0 6-64

TOTAL CUBIC FEET — 16591-



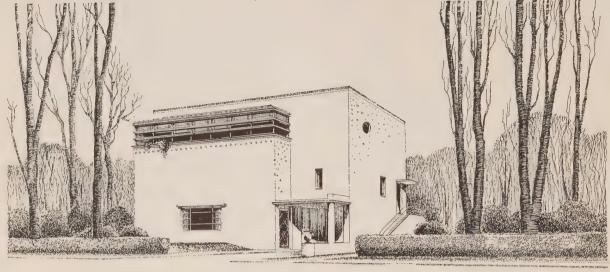
Page sixty-five CUBAGE MAIN BLOCK — 23'.4" × 26'.4" × 23'.6" = 14533. ROOF — 23'.4" × 26'.4" × 6'.0" × 211.9. CHIMNEY — 212. * 32. INCH DETAIL FIREPLACE = 16,896 TOTAL CU. FT PLOT PLAN 50'-0" x 100'-0"

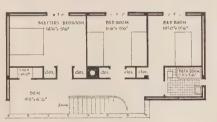
GROUND FLOOR

BASEMENT

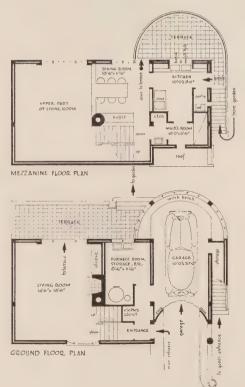
SECOND

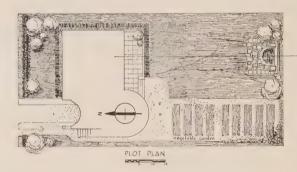
FLOOR





FIRST FLOOR PLAN





DIACRAM

A 20 x 27 x 25 x 13,500

D 11 x 12 x 15 x 198

rowlean part of funcer.

C 16/25 11 x 18 x 3/267

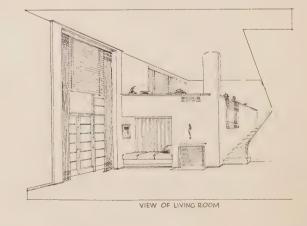
TOTAL CUDAGE

Garage 14 x 11 x 9 1586

Mf circlex 9 1143

service stair

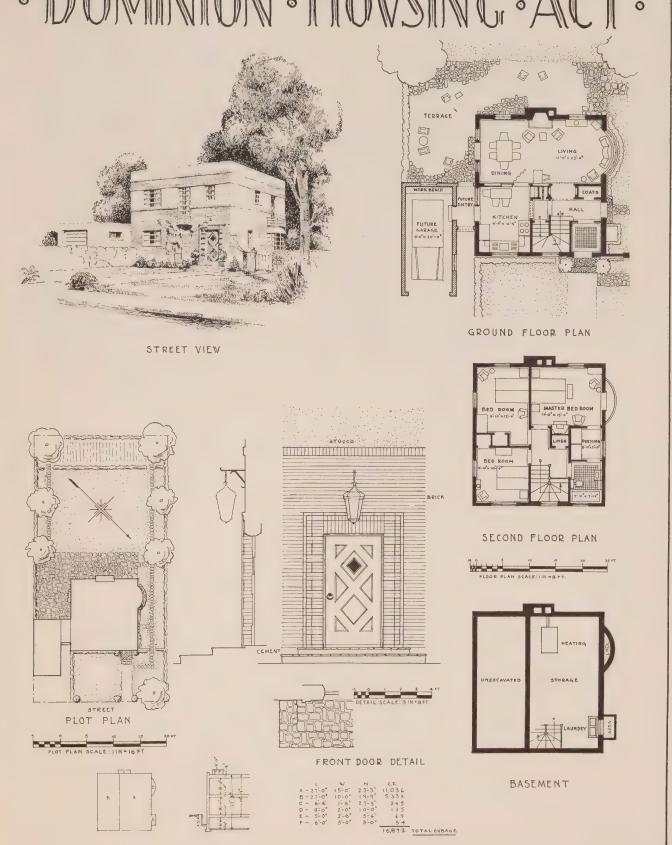
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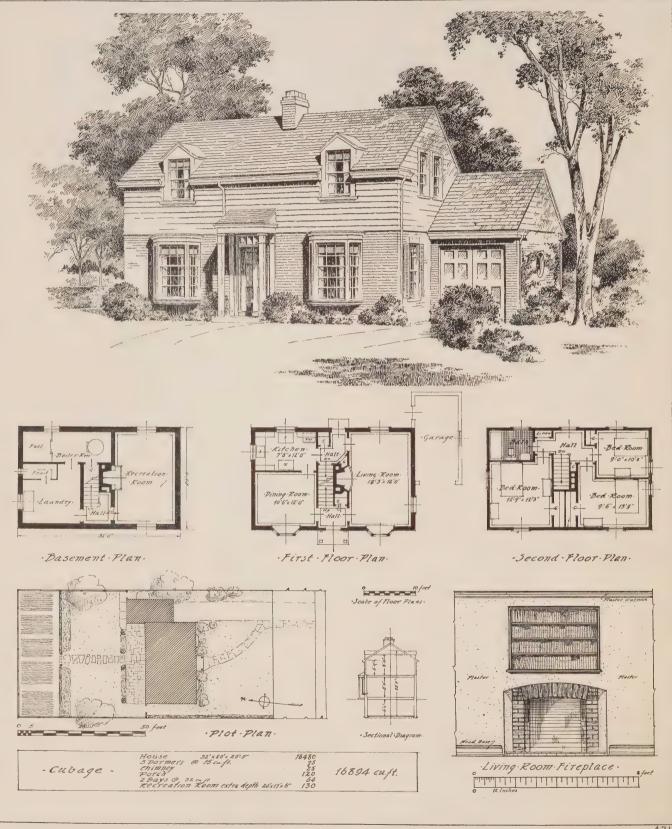


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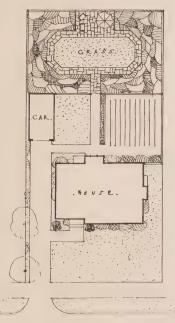
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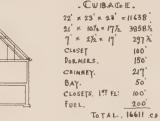




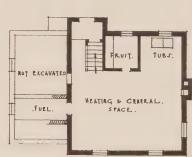
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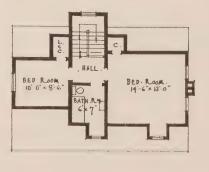


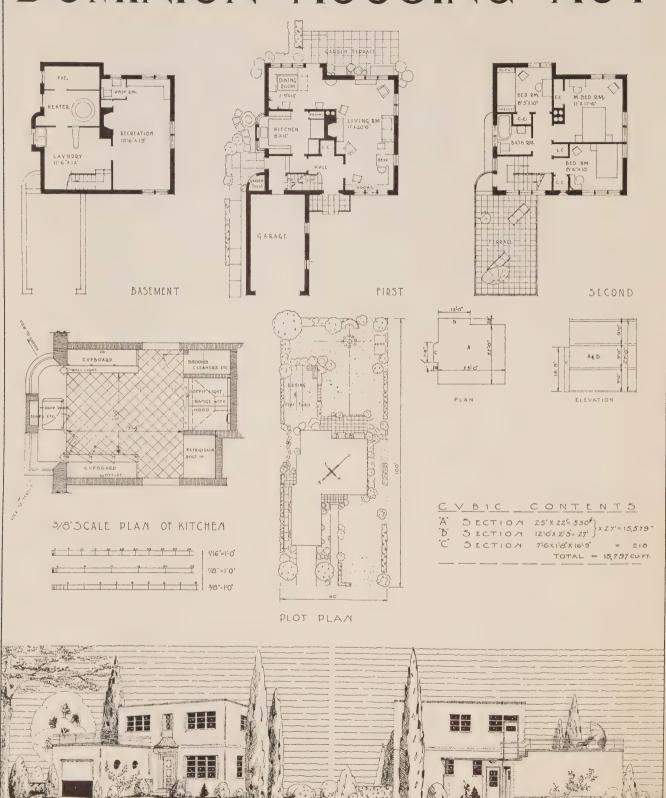




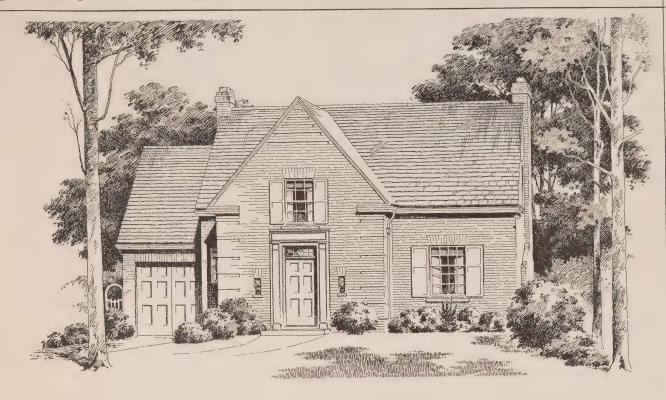


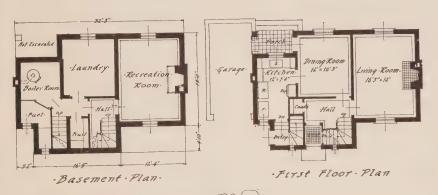


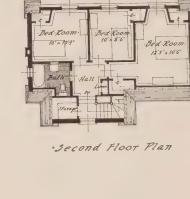


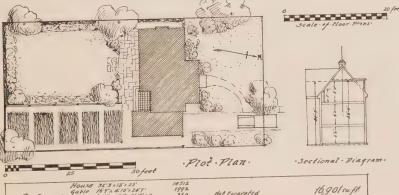


DOMINION HOUSING ACT





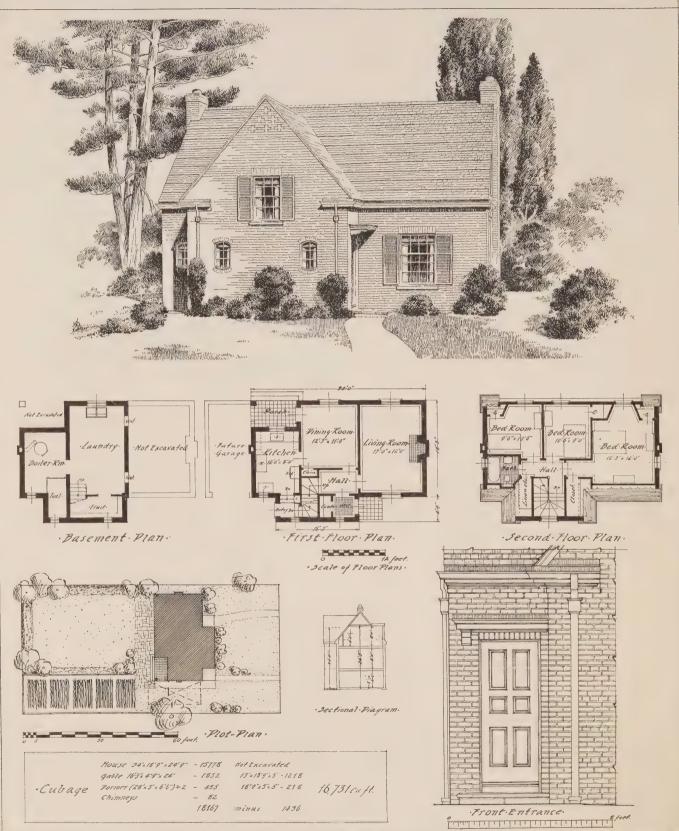


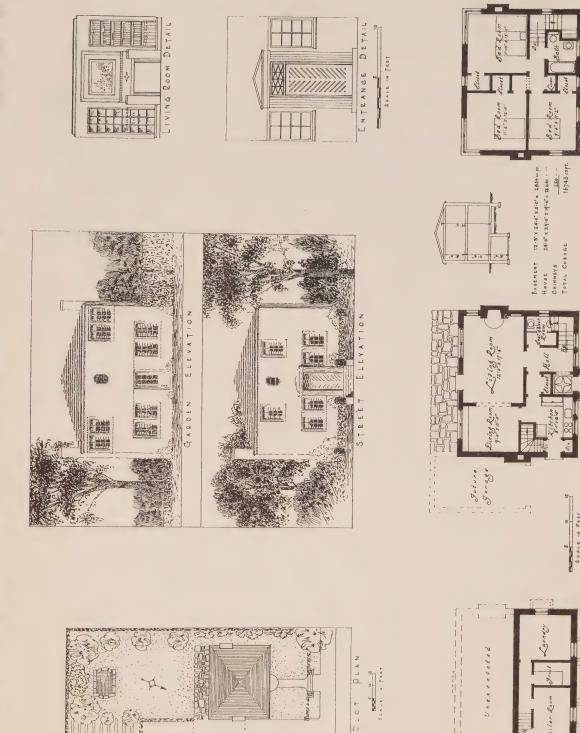




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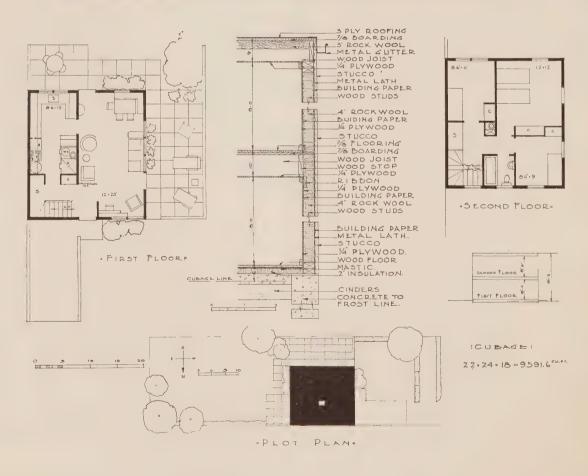


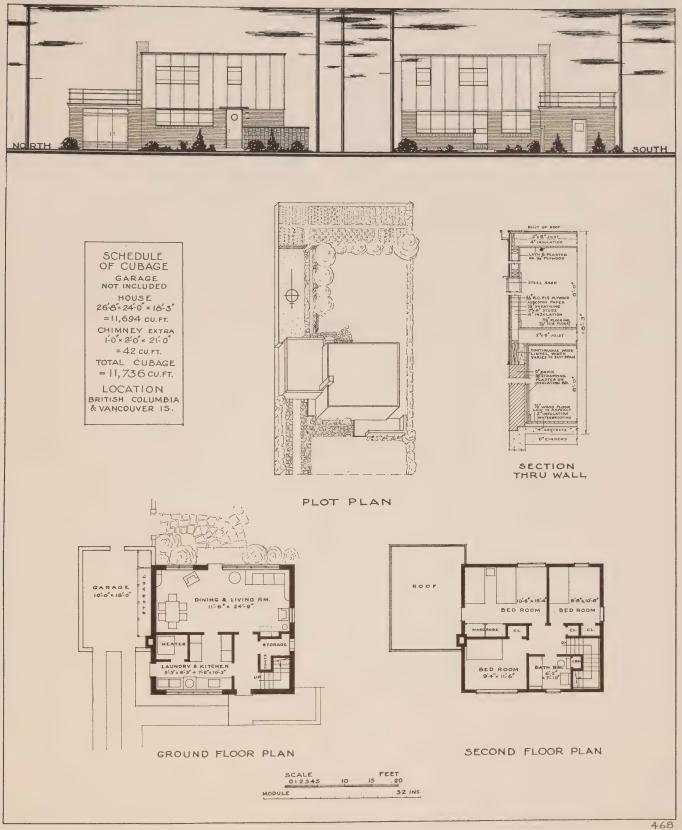


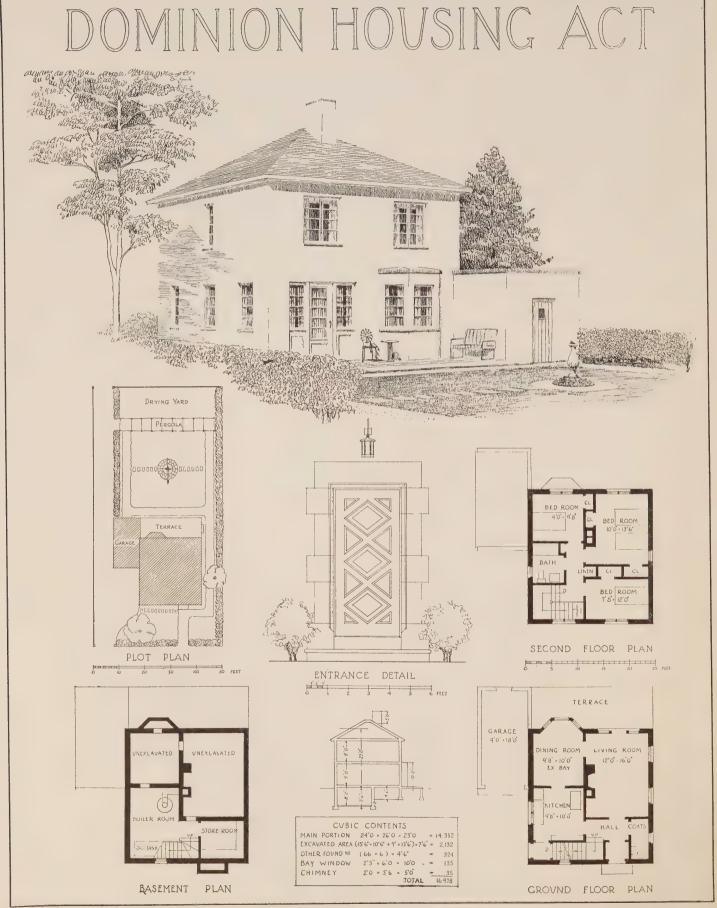
EARLE C. MORGAN, Architect, 30 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ont.

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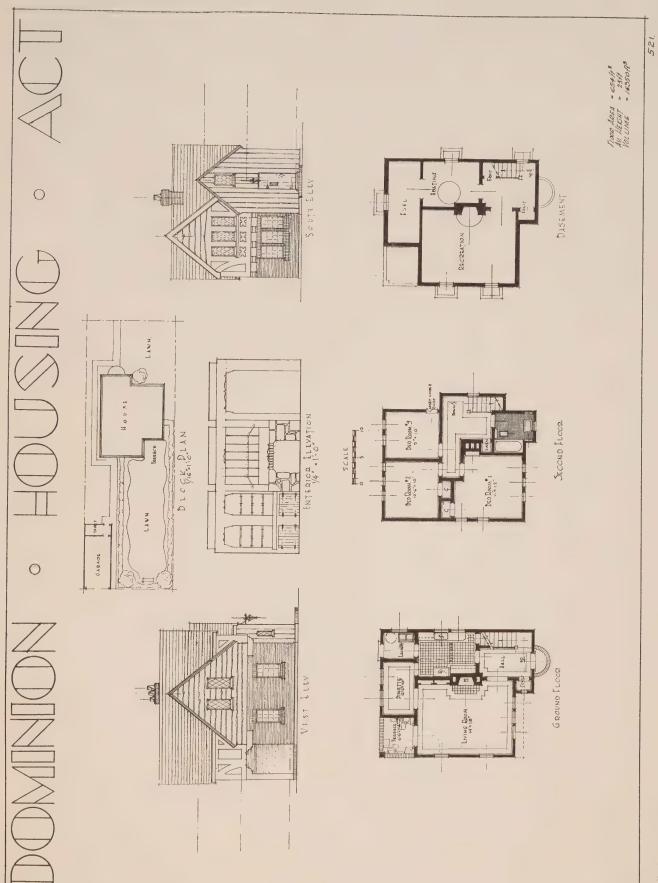








Design No. 521



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